

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 123.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.



ALL'S well that ends well, may be the exclamation of those who till Wednesday last were the Irish state prisoners. On that day the judgment against them was reversed by the House of Lords, much to the surprise of those who had taken it for granted that the opinion of the majority of the English Judges on the legal points submitted to them would have governed the decision of their lordships. But it has turned out otherwise; O'Connell's legal luck has not deserted him; though the chances were against him through all the rest of the game, fortune has made him amends at the end of it; at the very last throw, when it appeared that nothing less than a miracle could save him, the dice have turned up in his favour. The whole trial, from beginning to end, was such an example of the uncertainty of the law, that we are quite justified in borrowing an illustration from the one only thing that is more uncertain still—the chance of the die. Judges, statutes, authorities, dicta, precedents, have

all been arrayed against each other, each seeming good and sound, till another was brought forward to contradict it. Every stage of the proceedings has exhibited strange differences of opinion in the highest legal dignitaries. The Judges on the Irish bench were several times divided in opinion in the preliminary stages of the case. The English Judges differed from their Irish brethren, and from each other; and now the Law Lords, whose decision binds the whole House of Peers, have differed from both! If the uncertainty of the law were not already a proverb, what a striking proof of it might be furnished by this case, which will go down in legal history unrivalled among English *causes célèbres*!

Inexplicable as all this seems, there are a few principles involved in the proceedings that render the uncertainty and apparent contradictions less surprising. In the first place, the offences charged against the defendants were not to be defined with anything like accuracy or clearness. Political offences cannot be defined by statute. Robbery and murder have been robbery and murder in all ages; the "overt acts" are things plain to the senses, and open to direct proof. But treason and political misdemeanours are perpetually changing, according to the temper and character of the age. Men have been beheaded and hanged for high treason and conspiracies, on evidence of acts that no Judge or Jury would dare now construe into an offence; yet the law of treason and conspiracy, as far as it can be ascertained by

statute, remains the same, or nearly the same; the difference of interpretation arises from the temper of the times, acting on Judges or Juries, as on all the rest of society.

The crime itself being vague and undefined, with no certain line to mark where legal concurrent political action becomes illegal combination, or conspiracy, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the indictment charging the offence would be long, cumbrous, involved, and intricate. But the Irish indictment exceeded all examples of legal obscurity; it had all the worst faults of a legal instrument, with some additional ones peculiar to itself; it was a legal puzzle placed upon parchment to the confounding of all ordinary understandings, and of none more so than those of the Jury who had to decide upon it. Mr. Attorney-General Smith erred on the side of excess; he aimed at making matters safer than was possible; he tried to include everything that could be thought of; he spun the legal web too finely, and, by thus attenuating the threads, left them too weak to stand the assault made on them: the great fly has broken through, pulling the little ones after him.

The cumbrous indictment has been one great cause of the uncertainty pervading the whole proceedings; it charged all sorts of things in all sorts of ways; the consequence was, that many of them were unsound, bad, and untenable in law. The defects were pointed out by the defendants' counsel in the Dublin Court of



HOUSE OF LORDS—THE LORD CHANCELLOR PRONOUNCING JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL.

Queen's Bench. But the Irish Judges all declared the counts were unexceptionable. When the case is removed to England, the English Judges all declare that the counts are bad; but the majority of them think the indictment is not sufficiently vitiated by it to render a reversal of the judgment imperative. But that opinion not binding the House of Lords, it has decided both that the bad counts do vitiate the judgment, and that it ought to be reversed; so it is reversed accordingly. The mistakes and mishaps that attended the Jury list, and the refusal of the traversers' challenge of the array have also had much to do with the quashing of the decision of the Irish Judges. These last points seem to have weighed particularly with Lord Denman; but the grand vice and radical defect of the trial was the "monster" indictment, which may serve as a warning to all future Attorneys-General to make their charges as unlike it as possible.

And now that the final judgment is given, what will be the effect of it in England and Ireland? Here it will be considered a lucky turn of affairs for O'Connell; but it will not be deemed a triumph for him. He is liberated by a majority of one, where the numbers were only five altogether. The two peers who would have supported the judgment are O'Connell's bitterest personal and political opponents. The three who have reversed it are of liberal politics, and supporters of O'Connell in many of the questions he has advocated, though neither of them is a Repealer. Lord Lyndhurst is an able lawyer, but a fierce and unscrupulous partisan. On a question, which is, after all, a political conflict, it would be almost impossible for him to avoid being influenced in his interpretation of the law by his well-known political bias. Lord Brougham's name carries very little weight with it as a lawyer, and he has played the "double" of Lord Lyndhurst so long and so closely, that if the Lord Chancellor thought fit to stand on his head on the woolsack, Lord Brougham would immediately throw his heels into the air. He has also a great dislike to O'Connell; so on this occasion he may have seconded the Lord Chancellor with all the sincerity of spite, as well as with all the alacrity of imitation. On the other hand, the legal characters of Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell, are very high; but they, too, may have been influenced—perhaps imperceptibly even to themselves—by their political partialities. In England, certainly, it will be believed that politics have decided the question, and not the statute-book. There is some ground for thinking, too, that the Government did not greatly wish for a hostile decision, or certainly it might have secured one. It was Lord Wharnclyffe, the President of the Council, who prevented the lay lords from voting; they have the right, though it has not been the custom for them to do so, and the Ministry did not like to break through ordinary usage. But a vindictive or unscrupulous Government would have secured a majority at all hazards. It is not improbable that Sir R. Peel is by no means sorry thus to get rid of a heavy embarrassment. The "monster meetings" were suppressed by the trial, and the presence of O'Connell was withdrawn from the Corn-Exchange by the sentence. But his imprisonment was causing and continuing another kind of agitation, quite as dangerous as the former one. This, his release will check. How the Government will deal with the agitation hereafter, depends on the mode in which it is conducted; but we imagine the ministers will not try a second "state prosecution."

In Ireland, however, the decision will be considered a signal triumph. It will confirm the common opinion of O'Connell's legal infallibility, and it will increase the hatred and suspicion felt by the Catholics of Ireland towards the administrators of the law, so uniformly chosen from one party and creed, and so frequently acting from violent and bigoted motives, that all confidence has been shaken. The greater temper and moderation of the English Judges will place the Irish Bench in an unfavourable contrast. But it may also tend to check much of that fierce, indiscriminate invective against Saxon hatred and Saxon oppression of Ireland, a too frequent use of which has been O'Connell's greatest error. And if the decision now come to should create a better feeling, neither country will have cause to regret that the judgment of the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has been overthrown.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS—THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The House of Lords was very much crowded on Monday, that day having been appointed for the Judges to give their decision in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants. The greater number of the Judges and of the law lords were present. Among the latter were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman (the Lord Chief Justice), Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell. The Bishop of Lichfield read prayers.

Lord Cottenham arrived shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. The Duke of Cambridge was in the house at a very early hour in the day, as were Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Strangford, Lord Borton, and Lord Tankerville.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered the opinions of the Judges on the several questions submitted to them by their lordships. The learned Judge said, the first question proposed to her Majesty's Judges was, whether all or any, and, if any, which of the counts in the indictment were bad—so that, if standing alone, no judgment could properly stand upon them. The question would be whether all the counts were framed with convenient certainty and accuracy; for if any were framed in so loose and uncertain a manner as that the defendants might demur by such a count that they would not be entitled to under the writ of error. Now, to constitute the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that two or more persons should agree to do something of an unlawful character. To do such things was an offence at common law, and had clearly been recognized as such ever since the time of Edward I. It had always been held that the gist of the offence was the intention to break the law, no matter whether the act be done or not. No serious objection appeared to have been taken against the sufficiency of any of the counts or the indictment up to the sixth. The previous counts were not and could not be objected to. They contained a definite charge against the defendants to do an illegal act. With respect to the 6th and 7th counts, the judges all agreed that they did not state the illegal purpose for which the defendants conspired with sufficient certainty to lead to the conclusion that the defendants intended to do an illegal act; for the words "intimidation" and "physical force" were not sufficiently defined. The objects stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th counts were illegal acts, each and every offence being a violation of the law. So that as to the first question they were of opinion that the 6th and 7th counts were bad in law, and if they had stood alone the indictment could not be supported. On the second branch, as to the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the Judges concurred in opinion, that the finding of the jury, and the entry of the finding, on these counts, were not supportable in law. With respect to the 3rd question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or of the finding of the jury, or the entry of the finding, there existed a difference of opinion among the Judges, and he therefore stated only his own individual opinion upon this question. The learned Chief Justice then entered very minutely into the legal grounds of his conclusion, that the judgment was irreversibly on the ground of the four defective counts (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th). The judgment proceeded on the good counts only, and if so; the whole difficulty was at an end. With regard to the second branch of the question, he was of the same opinion, and generally he was of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or in the finding, or the entry of the finding, of the jury. The Judges all concurred in opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on the matter of the plea in abatement. On the fifth question, as to the continuation of the trial, which it had been objected was conditional, the Judges were of opinion that the order was perfectly legal, and that the trial was properly continued, and that this question should be answered in the negative. With respect to the sixth question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment because of the Court's overruling or disallowing the challenge of array, they were of opinion that the Sheriff had not acted improperly or illegally, and no object could have been obtained if the challenge had been allowed, for the jury must have been chosen from the same book, and the jury might have been objected to, and so on *ad infinitum*, and there would be no trial at all. The Judges, therefore, answered this question in the negative. The next question was, did any ground exist for reversing the judgment by reason of any defect of entering the continuances from the day of trial to the 15th of April? The Judges upon this point were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground under the statute, and that it was in effect a Parliamentary continuance of the cause, and that no discontinuance did in fact take place. On the

8th question, the Judges were of opinion that there was no ground for reversing or varying the judgment on account of the sentences pronounced, with regard to the recognizances and terms of imprisonment. The only difficulty was in the form of the order of entry of the recognizances and of the terms of imprisonment. On the 9th question, whether there was any ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments on the assignments of error *coram nobis*, the Judges thought that, under the statute, the decision of the Court in Ireland might be supported, though, if the matter were *res integra*, a question might, perhaps, be raised; but upon a reasonable construction of the statute, and the practice of the Court, they thought the objection had been answered, and that there was no ground for reversing the judgment on this point. The 10th question was, whether the judgment should be reversed by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal, and the Judges were all of opinion that it should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 11th and last question, he (the learned Chief Justice) gave only his own opinion. The question was, whether, the entry on the record being that the defendants should be fined and imprisoned "for the offences aforesaid," that of itself was a ground for reversing the judgment. He took the words, "the offences aforesaid," in their ordinary sense, meaning the offences laid in the 5th, 8th, and subsequent counts, and contained in the good findings, and he was of opinion that this question should be answered altogether in the negative.

Mr. Justice Patteson then delivered his opinion on the 3rd and 11th questions, to the effect that the badness of the finding on some of the counts did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment. Assuming that the judgment would have been bad upon some counts by reason of the defective finding upon some counts, still the whole judgment would be good.

Mr. Justice Maule followed, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Patteson.

Mr. Justice Colman delivered his opinion, to the effect that, with respect to the third question, there was sufficient ground for reversing the judgment. According to his opinion, if one count in the indictment was bad, the judgment was erroneous, because it did not state on what counts the sentence was passed.

Mr. Justice Williams said the difference of opinion substantially arose on the 11th question. There was no difference on the merits, and there was no doubt that there were good counts in the indictment, which would sustain an exceptionable judgment. The objections in the writ were purely of a technical nature, and must be technically treated. The learned Judge cited various cases, and urged reasons for an opposite conclusion to that of Mr. Justice Colman, and for agreeing with the Chief Justice that there were counts which would sustain the judgment pronounced "for the offences aforesaid," which were not the offences contained in the counts bad in law, or in the defective findings, but on those good in law.

Mr. Baron Gurney concurred with the Chief Justice and the other Judges who took the same view of the third and eleventh questions.

Mr. Baron Alderson said it was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad counts, and, therefore, in considering a writ of error, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against. The learned baron, in conclusion, said his answer to all their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the court below.

Mr. Baron Parke said he regretted that, after the best consideration, he could not bring himself to agree with the majority of his learned brethren, on the third and eleventh questions. Where an indictment consisted of several counts, bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision, and finally disposed of upon the record. There was a prevailing opinion that one good count in an indictment would support a judgment, but it appeared to him to have grown up without adequate grounds. The defendants ought, therefore, in his opinion, on the face of the record, to be put in the same situation as if each count had been a distinct indictment.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was prevented by illness from being present, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated that that learned Judge had sent his written opinion, in which he expressed his concurrence with the majority of his learned brethren. The majority of the opinions of the Judges (nine in number) were thus against the writ of error.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house postponed the further consideration of the opinion of the Judges till Wednesday.

The house re-assembled on Wednesday, and gave final decision upon the case. The same excitement as before was observable, and every part allotted to strangers, was excessively full.

The case having been called on, the Lord Chancellor rose and said, he had to move their lordships that the judgment in this case of the Court below be affirmed. Their lordships would recollect that when this case was first presented at the bar of their lordships' house, it occurred to him (the Lord Chancellor), as well as to every other noble lord who attended to these proceedings, that it was proper, with reference to the cases to be decided, and the nature and character of them, and from other circumstances connected therewith, and in order to avoid all possible suspicion of political bias in the decision to which their lordships should come, that their lordships should have the assistance of the learned Judges. Those learned persons were accordingly assembled by their lordships' order, and attended with their accustomed patience to the long and elaborate arguments which were entered into at their lordships' bar. As soon as it was possible, consistently with their other duties, they assembled to consult together, and, after taking the time necessary to form a correct opinion on the subject, attended before their lordships and communicated the result of their deliberations. With respect to all the points submitted to their consideration they agreed, with the exception of one. With respect to their opinion, seven of the learned Judges, with the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at their head, had expressed their distinct, clear, and decided opinion, that the objections urged to the judgment of the Court below were not valid. Two other of the learned Judges, for whom he (the Lord Chancellor) entertained the highest possible respect, had expressed an adverse opinion; but that opinion had been expressed—he thought he might be permitted to say, and he believed their lordships would concur with him in so thinking—accompanied by much doubt and hesitation. Now he (the Lord Chancellor) thought that, under these circumstances, unless their lordships were thoroughly and entirely satisfied that the opinion of the majority of the Judges was founded on palpable error, they would feel bound by their decision to adhere to and support their judgment, and act in conformity with it. The noble and learned lord then stated the nature of the question. By the law of England a general judgment, notwithstanding any defective count in the indictment, was sufficient. That was the rule in criminal cases, laid down by Lord Mansfield in clear and comprehensive terms. It was concurred in by some of the ablest Judges that ever adorned the bench, and until in this case he had never heard it questioned. It was stated that the rule applied only to motions in arrest of judgment. He was satisfied that there was no ground for that exception. But it was said that otherwise it could not be shown what portion of the judgment might be awarded in respect of the defective counts. Unless there was proof to the contrary, it must be assumed that the judgment was based upon the valid part of the indictment; but on the face of the record in this case there was any ground for the objection? The judgment was, that the party for the "offences aforesaid" be fined and imprisoned. Some of the counts were bad, because the offence was not clearly stated. How, then, could it be said that the judgment was based upon those counts which stated no offence? Such a conclusion would be an incongruity and inconsistency which their lordships would not sanction. The same reasoning would apply to those counts upon which the findings had been wrongly entered. They were a nullity. Upon the face of the record, therefore, there was no defect whatever. The noble and learned lord then referred to various authorities in support of that opinion, and argued that there had been an award of judgment only for those offences which had been properly laid, and on which the findings were duly entered. On these, and these only, was judgment to be considered as given; and, therefore, there was nothing upon the face of the record with which their lordships could find fault—and with the record alone, and with error upon its face of it, was it within the province of that house to interfere? The cases to which he referred all, spoke of general judgments upon a whole record, that record containing counts which were valid, and counts which were admitted to be wholly untenable. But judgment was sustained because of the good counts, and the untenable counts were considered as being no longer upon the record. It never occurred to the Judges on those occasions that objections could be entertained to the entire record because of a defective portion of it. He (the Lord Chancellor) apprehended, therefore, that he was armed with strong and decisive authorities in support of the judgment in this case as it now stood. He had made out, he considered, by a host of authorities, from Lord Holt down to the present time, the position he had started from. Difficulties had been urged to which he should for a moment apply himself. One was as to a pardon for a portion of punishment by reason of ineffective counts. But here the Judges were unanimous, and, therefore, it was not worth while to argue the point further. The *corpus delicti* had been proved. Under these circumstances would they, or would they not, recognise the decision of the great majority of the Judges—with such a man as the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at their head? It was nothing but the clearest evidence of wrong that should induce their lordships to differ from a judgment so supported. It was impossible their lordships could yield to the arguments of counts, however able, when disapproved by Judges so eminent and so enlightened as those who had given them the benefit of their opinions. So much for that point. Then as to the jury—the challenge to the array. There were several grounds of challenge to the array, but they were confined to the Sheriff or other officer entrusted with his duty. There was nothing charged upon this record, according to the law of the country as laid down by the most eminent writers, to raise the question of challenge to the array. It had been said they might go to the last book, but he (the Lord Chancellor) was satisfied, from consultation of the best authorities, that they could not, in such an instance as this, lawfully do so. Such a course had no authority for its sanction, it was not the remedy pointed out by the law. The learned Judges had pronounced their unanimous opinion of it, and he (the Lord Chancellor) should not have adverted to the point, but for the opinion he knew to be entertained upon it by his noble friend at the table (Lord Denman). The main questions had been fully and elaborately argued, and had been decided upon after the most patient and mature consideration. He (the Lord Chancellor) had submitted to their lordships a few reasons why they should agree to the opinions pronounced by a majority of the Judges, firmly, strongly, and unhesitatingly, as against the opinions of two other Judges—most eminent men, certainly, but whose opinions, nevertheless, had been given with hesitation, and anxiety, and doubt. He should, therefore, propose to their lordships at once to confirm the decision which had been arrived at by the Court below.

Lord Brougham, after highly complimenting the Judges of the land, said he agreed they were not to be bound by their opinion. They took their answers not as their rule or guide, but as helping them to go over ground confessedly slippery, safely and conveniently. An uniform course of precedents must be con-

sidered to make the law for their lordships as well as for the Judges—and the Judges were the best parties to lay those precedents in their full integrity before them. He did not hold that their lordships were bound to pay respect to one precedent, but when a whole course came before them, nearly all of them bearing the same way, the course they were called upon to pursue in the due administration of justice was greatly facilitated. The great majority of the Judges, with two most respectable exceptions, not only admitted the rule as to the sufficiency of one good count over other bad ones, but applied it directly to this case. The Judges were there, however, to assist them with their information, but not with their advice, though, of course, to that advice their lordships would ever give the most respectful consideration. Now, the Judges had declared that in the two counts so often alluded to the offence had not been sufficiently defined; but, with all respect for those eminent and learned personages, he (Lord Brougham) must differ from them. As to a reversal of the sentence, he could see no ground for it whatever, either in law or in reason. The Court, of course, held that the judgment was upon the record generally sustainable, particularly on the good counts, the bad ones going for nothing. The Superior Courts had hitherto always said there may be bad counts; be it so; but still there are good ones, and these are sufficient to enter up judgment generally, and no writ of error was ever, before the present one, brought on this point; and could there be stronger evidence in support of the course which had been so properly pursued by the Court below, in the instance at that moment under their lordships' consideration? It was to be borne in mind, as Justice Maule had said, that in meting out its quantity of punishment, the Court took other matters into consideration, and there must be a good count on the record to support it. But the amount of punishment could not be interfered with by the Court above. Under all the circumstances of the case, he (Lord Brougham) seeing that upon the area merits and substance of the case the Judges had no doubt—that a great offence had been perpetrated, punishable by law—the Judges had no doubt that the counts so finding the crime had been found correct—that on these leading points the essence of the case, the Judges had a clear unanimous opinion. But there happened with two of the Judges to be a doubt whether there was not a mere technical deficiency in a portion of the indictment on which these crimes were proved. The result of the whole of the argument was that seven out of nine of the Judges declared that there was really nothing in these supposed technical deficiencies, and that the judgment, if brought before them in their own courts, they should not feel themselves called upon to interfere with. Seeing that there was a very great majority one way and a very small minority the other—that amongst the seven there was a perfect unhesitating accord—and between the two great dubity and hesitation—that even Mr. Baron Parke's doubt did not appear completely clear, even to his own mind—he (Lord B) could have little anxiety indeed in forming his opinion upon the case. He had but one course to take on a question so propounded, and that was to go by the weight of authority—the opinions of the majority of those Judges whom they had called in as their helpmates. He wished, however, to say one word as to the right of challenge to the array. The jury had jurisdiction in a cause by reason of being selected according to a certain recognized rule. The question, then, was—were they so selected by that rule as to be duly invested with the attributes assigned to them under it? Now, there was no authority, or decision, or enactment, brought forward to prove that there was any ground of challenge validly raised, and this was the very consideration under the demurrer. His opinion most decidedly was, that the decision of the learned Judges upon this point was the only one that could be correctly arrived at. If the objection were good for many names having been omitted, it would be good for one, and it would be going a great way to say that on such a ground the jury was improperly empanelled. On that point, therefore, as on the remaining points, he agreed with the majority of the learned Judges.

Lord Denman next rose, and first addressed himself to the challenge on the array of the jury. He regarded this as a most important part of the question as affecting the privilege of trial by jury, which, without that also of challenge to the array, would be worse than a mockery. To the challenge the Attorney-General had demurred, but he (Lord Denman) was of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed. One of the learned judges of Dublin was of the same opinion, but had been overruled by his brothers. He (Lord Denman) had felt that this matter was one of so much importance, that he had written to his brother Coleridge on the subject, who, although confined to his room by illness, had written to him his opinion on the question, which was that a great injury had been done by the fraudulent list—that the only question was, whether the challenge to the array was the proper remedy, and that it would have been much better that the trial should not have taken place with such a jury. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to state what was the ordinary course in making out the jury lists and jury book, and said that the ministerial act of preparing the jury book was improperly performed; the judicial act was correctly performed, but the ministerial act having been improperly performed, the book was no book at all. It was admitted that there might be the greatest wrong and injury done by such omission of names as had taken place, but then it was said that the party was not without his remedy. But he (Lord Denman) asked where was that remedy—what was that remedy? To that question he received no answer, and he therefore said there was no remedy but that of challenge, which ought to have been allowed, and that the trial ought not to have proceeded until that challenge had been allowed. It had been said that an application might have been made to the Court. What! were people who were to be tried for their lives to rest upon a mere application to the discretion of the Court, made upon affidavit? He differed from the opinion that there were only two counts to which there were objections; he thought there were other counts which were open to very serious objection. In the case put in the 11th question there were three counts involved; the verdict was given upon each of those three counts; there must have been evidence given on each of those counts, and the Judge had proceeded to say, "For the said offence for which he stands convicted I sentence him to a certain discretionary punishment." Now it was said that they must assume that judgment was pronounced upon the good counts only; but that was a most dangerous doctrine, because it was notorious that the contrary was the fact. In a case of this kind they should not, sitting in a Court of Error, be led entirely by authorities; but they should look to their own consciences. What had taken place little more than twelve months ago, in a no less important subject than that of marriage? There had been one universal opinion at the English bar on that subject, founded on the *dicta* of some of the most distinguished Judges who had ever sat on the judicial bench of this country, namely, Lord Mansfield, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Kenyon, who had all clearly taken the same view on the subject. Lord Stowell also, half a century of whose valuable life had been devoted to the study of the profession, had come to the same decision. The present Judges of England, however, on consideration of the subject, had come to the conclusion that those distinguished Judges had come to a wrong decision. There was a great deal of law taken for granted, which, when it came to be examined, was found to be no law at all; and such he believed to be the *dictum* which had been relied upon in the present case. He was of opinion that many of his learned brothers had mistaken the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to pronouncing judgment upon indictments containing good and bad counts. The noble and learned lord, after replying to some of the arguments of his noble and learned friends, founded on the cases they had cited, said it was his practice, and the practice of several other learned Judges, to see that no judgment was ever entered up for the Crown upon a bad count. It had been correctly said that the principle upon which alone they could rely was, that nothing short of a conviction that what had been done below had been improperly done should induce them to reverse the judgment which had been passed. He had the greatest respect for the learned Judge who had passed this judgment, and, if possible, still more for those learned persons with whom he was in the habit of daily acting; but acting as a Judge himself, and feeling bound to act upon the reasonings brought before him, he thought it reasonable to support the opinion that the judgment was not good in point of law, and that it was his duty to vote against the motion made by the noble and learned baron, that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Lord Cottenham said it required a very great deal of consideration before he could come to the conclusion which he had done, but he felt it his bounden duty to declare that the opinion expressed by the majority of the Judges was wrong, and the opinion of the minority of that learned body the true and correct one. Those eminent and learned men were asked for their opinions, and every legitimate weight ought to be given to them; but they were not to guide the house; they were not to rule, but only to assist their lordships in the decision which, as a Court of Error, they were required to come to. If the opinion of the Court below was wrong, then there was no remedy for a wrong of the most monstrous character. That so great a wrong should have no redress he (Lord Cottenham) could never agree to. The chief question their lordships had to consider was, whether there was error on the record. That told them that the Court below had awarded punishment on all the counts, and how therefore could their lordships say that there was no error on that record, seeing that the Judges themselves had declared some of those counts to be bad? It was not competent to their lordships to raise the presumption that the Judges of the Court below had awarded punishment on the good counts alone. It would be a presumption of fact not capable of being upheld, and most dangerous in its constitutional results. In his (Lord Cottenham's) opinion, therefore, the Court below must be held to have been in the wrong. Suppose a person indicted for a libel, some of the counts charging an ordinary libel—others one of a malignant character—that the first counts were held to be good and the latter ones to be defective, was the party so prosecuted to be punished for a libel of a malignant character? Such, however, would be the result, if the principle on which the proceedings in the Courts below were governed was to be held as a sound and correct one. After going through all the various cases and authorities, and commenting upon them *seriatim*, the noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that it appeared to him that a Court of Error had no power of judging the punishment—of separating that which was given on good counts, and that which was withheld on bad ones, and therefore great injustice must accrue if the rule followed by the Court below were allowed to prevail. It was, in effect, to deprive the party charged of the benefit of a Writ of Error. The rule contended for by the defendants was correct in principle, and founded on the best practice of the Courts; and on these grounds it was that he differed from the opinion expressed by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and should feel himself called upon not to give his support to the decision of the Court below.

Lord Campbell then proceeded to give his judgment. The noble and learned lord stated his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, that the plea in abatement was bad, and the continuance of the trial legal. He then addressed himself to the question of the challenge to the array. The parties ought not to have been tried by a jury struck from the defective list, but, on the challenge, the panel ought to have been quashed. He confessed, however, that he should not have been inclined to advise their lordships to reverse the judgment merely upon this ground upon his own sole opinion; but since writing his judgments, he had listened to the arguments of his noble and learned friend the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and also those of Mr. Justice Colman. With those arguments he concurred. It was said that this indictment ought to be

supported on the ground of expediency. He could not see what inconvenience could possibly arise from taking a verdict upon each count, and passing sentence only upon those counts which were good. He understood that Mr. Baron Rolfe had passed sentence in an indictment for murder in which one count was bad, but in such a case no practical difficulty would arise, as where one felony was proved it was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty, and it could never be worth the while of a person convicted of felony on one good count to sue out a writ of error. But in cases of misdemeanour it was very different, for, according to the present loose system of drawing up indictments, a pleader having drawn one good count, might go on drawing other counts, each increasing in vagueness and ambiguity, until he involved the party indicted in such perplexity, that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining of what he was accused. There could be no difficulty in taking a verdict of acquittal, or entering a noli prosequi on the counts that were bad, and passing judgment only on those that were good. He need not remind their lordships that they were not bound by the opinion of the majority of the Judges whom they thought fit to consult, although entitled to the highest possible respect. The appeal was not from the Irish Judges to the English Judges, but to that chamber of the Imperial Parliament, which, he hoped, would long continue satisfactorily to administer justice in the last resort to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the judgment be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question thus—Is it your lordships' pleasure that the judgment be reversed?

Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell said "Content." Lord Brougham and two or three other peers (lay lords) said "Not-content." The Lord Chancellor was about to put the question again, in the usual form, previous to taking the numbers, or dividing, when—

Lord Wharncliffe rose, but on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, he sat down, put on his hat, and addressed the house from his seat. He said that he did not think it desirable that their lordships should divide, as there was a majority of the lay lords in the house in favour of the appeal. He humbly recommended those of their lordships who were not lay lords—and who, not having heard the whole case, were not so well qualified to judge of the question—to abstain from voting.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Judges in Ireland and England. But he also agreed with the noble lord who had just spoken, that it was more advisable that those of their lordships who had not heard the case should not vote.

After a slight discussion, the whole of the lay peers, between 20 and 30 in number, withdrew.

The question was again put, and Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell having voted for the reversal of the judgment, and Lord Brougham against it, The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords, THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

The announcement was received outside the house with cheering by a crowd of persons, who appeared in a state of the greatest excitement.

A number of flags and placards were despatched by Wednesday night's mail for immediate public distribution on the arrival thereof, in and about Dublin, announcing, in very conspicuous type, that the "House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Court below," that "justice had triumphed over law," and that "O'Connell was free." The several agents for the travellers also left London on Wednesday night to congratulate their clients upon a decision which was, even to them, in a great degree unexpected, but which, must be some time known before it can be carried into effect, as a communication stating the remission of the judgment must first be made by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, giving rise to subsequent proceedings in that Court next term, unless the prisoners in the mean time cause themselves to be brought before the Lord Chancellor by *habeas corpus*, and show cause why they should be no longer detained in custody. According to another report the order for the discharge of Mr. O'Connell was despatched from the Home Office, at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, to Dublin.

GRAY v. THE QUEEN.—The Judges also delivered their opinions in the case of "Gray v. the Queen," which was a question whether a prisoner had a right of peremptory challenge on trial in Ireland for shooting with intent to murder, a newly-created felony under a recent statute. Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Patteson, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Lord Chief Justice Tindal were of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed in the Court below; Mr. Baron Parke was of a different opinion, considering that, in the present state of the law of felony, the right claimed by the plaintiff in error did not exist in such a case, or in non-capital felonies. The further consideration of this case was postponed to the same day as the other, when the House reversed the judgment of the Court below, and awarded a *venire de novo*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from France this week do not bring any news of essential importance, but they are, nevertheless, interesting. In part of our impression last week we published the official despatches of the Prince de Joinville, describing the attack upon Mogadore. A few particulars of interest have since appeared. We translate the following from the *Débats*:—

"The Prince de Joinville having ordered into the harbour the Pluton, Gasendi, and Phare steamers, on board of which were detachments of troops and sailors, those vessels passed between the brig, and landed their men, under the command of Captain Duquesne, who in an instant cleared the shore, and carried the battery erected in the centre of the island. The conflict then became violent on the island, where 400 soldiers of the Emperor, posted behind walls and rocks, kept up a very brisk fire. Finally, after a warm struggle of upwards of an hour, supported by our soldiers and sailors against an enemy well posted and animated with the courage of despair, all flight being impossible, the Prince gained possession of the entire island, with the sole exception of a mosque, into which the surviving Moors had retired. The latter, however, ultimately capitulated, and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on every point of the island, which is the real key of the town and harbour of Mogadore. The dead bodies of 182 Moors were thrown into the sea, 80 others wounded were conveyed on board the fleet in order to receive surgical assistance, and 130 prisoners were picked up on the island.

"On our side we had 8 killed, one of whom an officer, M. Potier, and 38 wounded. The ships of the line and the other vessels of the squadron sustained a loss of four sailors killed, and 38 wounded, by the fire of the batteries. The *Jemappes* in particular, being opposed to a battery of 40 guns, ultimately silenced it, but suffered a greater loss and damage than any other vessel.

"During the night the English Consul, whom the British frigates *Warspite*, anchored near the island, had vainly claimed during five days from the Moorish authorities, was received, with several other English, in the boats of the *Cassard*. The Prince, after having paid them the most polite attention, gave orders to the *Rubis* to carry them on board the *Warspite*, which greeted her with her band playing the national air of France. The captain of the English frigate immediately afterwards returned most grateful thanks to the prince."

According to a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th ult., the number of killed and wounded on the side of the French at this attack of the island was eight of the former and eighteen of the latter; the killed on board the ships four, wounded twelve. A force landed on the 16th to attack the town met with no resistance, the place having been totally abandoned. Of 120 guns of all kinds found there, 12 only of bronze were taken away, the rest having been disabled.

Some of the Paris papers appear to believe that this attack upon Mogadore will settle the dispute, and that the Emperor of Morocco will accede to the demands of France. According to the *Revue de Paris*, the Ministry had as yet received no official knowledge of the intentions of the Emperor of Morocco; but reports and indirect accounts which reached from all quarters, induced the belief that peace was at hand, and that Abderrahman was disposed to grant to France full satisfaction. A private letter from Oran, however, takes a different view of the aspect of affairs. It says, "The Emperor, notwithstanding the defeat of his son, is determined not to submit to the demands of France—emissaries have been sent in all directions to preach the holy war and to raise men. The Emperor attributes the loss of the action of the 14th to the orders of his son not being obeyed by one of his generals, who has been arrested, and in all probability will be sacrificed. The army of Morocco is more imposing than is generally supposed—and Marshal Bugeud is not in a position to advance far across the territory."

The *Siecle* states, that an imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. A considerable multitude were present at this military solemnity.

The *Moniteur* Parisien announces that copies of the letters exchanged between the son of the Emperor of Morocco and his father, together with a diplomatic correspondence, were found in the Moorish camp. They were inclosed in two chests. A large convey of gunpowder had likewise been intercepted by the French.

No official statement is given in the Paris papers on the subject of the correspondence which has taken place between England and France upon the subject of Tahiti; but it was believed, in the best-informed quarters in Paris, that the matter was in a satisfactory train for amicable adjustment. A sort of compromise, it is believed, will take place; and M. d'Aubigny, although not dismissed the service, was to be recalled, and compensation will, it is said, be made to Mr. Pritchard for the ill treatment he received.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, issued on the report of Marshal Soult, instituting a committee to proceed forthwith with the revision of the ordinances for the organisation and internal regulation of the Polytechnic School. The committee is to meet under the presidency of General Dole de la Brunerie.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the dispute between Spain and Morocco has been arranged to the satisfaction of both countries.

Letters from Cadiz mention that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from before Mogadore, and that he was expected with his squadron at Cadiz on the 24th ult. The Phare steamer arrived there on the 22nd, with 200 Moorish prisoners taken at Mogadore; and on the 21st, another steamer left Cadiz, towing out five merchantmen freighted by the French Consul to carry provisions to the garrison of the island of Mogadore. Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador in Spain, arrived at Cartagena in the *Sydenham* on the 19th, and embarked on the following day for Malaga.

It was generally believed at Madrid, that General Narvaez was disposed to accept the embassy to Paris, and that M. Martinez de la Rosa was to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Arrests still continued. On the evening of the 27th ult., the editor of the *Espectador* was apprehended, as he was leaving the printing-office, and this summary proceeding of the police was followed almost immediately by an order of the Political Chief suspending the publication of that journal.

BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA.

The Belgian papers announce that the commercial arrangements between

Prussia and Belgium are terminated. A treaty of navigation and commerce was signed upon Sunday last, by the plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium. The treaty will be ratified within six weeks. It stipulates, we understand, the mutual assimilation of port charges and duties upon vessels and cargoes going from a port of one country into one of the other. The concessions made by the Zollverein principally relate to the duties on iron, which will be reduced 50 per cent. A similar reduction to be also carried into effect with respect to wool. Among the concessions made by Belgium are the re-establishment of the terms which German wines and silk goods formerly enjoyed, and the abolition of the decrees forbidding the export of bark.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon to the 27th ult. represent the city as still in an excited state. From the late decrees, it appears that there is strong intrigue against Cabral, at the head of which is Silva Carvalho, who is warmly backed by the Duke of Palmella, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and in fact nearly all the peers. Two protests more have been presented to her Majesty against the decrees; one of which is from the Marquis of Niza, and the other from the Tribunal of Commerce in Lisbon. It appears that when the Queen asked the Duke of Palmella his opinion of the first decree, which has created so much anxiety, the duke replied in words to this effect: "If your Majesty will allow me, I will relate a story. I was at Paris during the disturbances that took place on the occasion of the death of Gen. Lamarque, and feeling it my duty to wait on King Louis Philippe, in return for the attention with which that monarch had been pleased to honour me, I did so; and, contrary to my expectation, found his Majesty with a very tranquil and cheerful countenance. On noticing this to him, his Majesty was pleased to reply in the following words:—'When a King obeys the laws, and complies with the constitution, whatever may happen, he will have nothing to fear. I regret that tranquillity is disturbed, but I am not to blame for it; and if you see me calm and satisfied, it is because my conscience is at ease.' It appears that when the duke had related this anecdote, the King Consort, looking rather displeased, said to him, 'And do not you comply with the constitution?' To which the duke rejoined 'I did not say so, sir; I only related an occurrence which I witnessed in Paris.' The Queen then turned again to the duke, and said, 'But what do you think of the decree?' 'Madame,' he replied, 'I will deliberate upon this matter, and will soon give my opinion with all the respect which I have ever paid to your Majesty's person as well as to the liberties of my country.' On the very next day, the duke sent in his protest to the Minister of the Interior. Cabral, it appears, is by no means inclined to recede; on the contrary, he is about to swamp the Council of State, and create a Ministerial majority there by force of new creations. The names of Baron Tojal, Gomes de Castro, Viscount de Laborim, and the Marquis of Fronteira, have been mentioned as the new councillors. In the mean time, the Government is relentless in prosecuting the press.

The new Spanish Envoy, M. Gonzales Bravo, has presented his credentials to the Queen, who received him in great state, and came to town for the occasion. Report mentions an important incident connected with M. Bravo's reception—that Ministers having, as it is asserted, told her Majesty in a private audience that he was authorised by his own Sovereign to assure her that she might command the assistance of a corps of 10,000 Spanish troops for the defence of her throne and government at any time when required.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Graham Town papers to the 26th of June. Their contents are not of much interest. Some attention had been directed to a minute published by Governor Maitland, on the subject of immigration into the colony. He proposes to apply a portion of the surplus revenue to the formation of a bounty fund. Any person proposing to introduce immigrants, may, under certain conditions, receive a bounty order upon a graduated scale, corresponding to the quality of the labour proposed to be thus remunerated.

The Cape Town papers contain the stipulations of several treaties with the neighbouring native tribes, which seem mutually satisfactory. The exports of the colony appear to be steadily increasing, particularly as respects wine, wool, and dried fish.

The *Cape Frontier Times* mentions that the depredations of the Kafirs still continue; but that, from the activity of the police, much of the cattle stolen is recovered.

MEXICO.

A private letter from Mexico, dated the 6th of July last, states that a widely-extended conspiracy had been discovered by Government, the object of which is to change the federative republic into a constitutional government, with a European prince of royal blood at its head, with the title of "Emperor." It was, however, the opinion of well-informed persons that, on the eve of a war with Texas, the executive power will not proceed to rigorous measures against the conspirators, amongst whom there is said to figure more than one general officer, but they will undoubtedly be strictly watched.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Lords met again on Thursday morning, and after judgment had been pronounced in some appeals, the Royal Assent by commission was given to the Irish Fisheries Bill, several bills for regulating Joint Stock Companies, the Art Union Bill, and one or two private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Delaware, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following gracious Speech from the Queen:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session. The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period.

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France.

"You will rejoice to learn that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this danger has been happily averted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the national debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that, on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Royal Commission for proroguing Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor declared it to be prorogued until Thursday, the 10th of October next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met again on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, and the attendance of members was very considerable.

The Treasury bench was occupied by the Ministers.

Mr. TREBOW, the newly-elected member for Dudley, took the oath and his seat.

Mr. HOPE moved for a new writ for North Lancashire, in room of Lord Stanley, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord JERMYN communicated her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House on the auspicious birth of another Prince. Her Majesty thanked her faithful Commons for their loyal and affectionate attachment.

Mr. DUNCAN gave notice that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive character of the report of the Secret Committee of the Post-office.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Sir C. NAPIER put some questions to Sir R. Peel in reference to the events at Tahiti, and the armament of France against Morocco.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer, said it would be satisfactory to the house to learn that the proceedings which had been going on on the coast of Morocco, would not lead to any occupation of that part of the world to give the slightest uneasiness. All the promises made by France with respect to Morocco had been fulfilled, and he was satisfied would continue to be fulfilled. With respect to the question of Tahiti, he begged to say that discussions had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the kingdom of France, with regard to the events that had taken place there, and that they had ended in such a way as was calculated to continue the most friendly feelings between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He had the high satisfaction of saying that those discussions had ended in the most amicable and satisfactory manner that could be desired. That which had occurred between the two countries would, of course, at a future period, be fully communicated to the house and the country. He trusted, however, he should not be pressed further on the subject at that time. (Hear, hear.) He would add, that in every thing which had taken place on this Tahiti affair, the honour and interests of England had been most scrupulously regarded. (Ministerial cheers.)—Mr. HINDLEY wished to ask the opinion

of the right hon. gentleman (Sir R. Peel), as to the proceedings of the French towards Mr. Pritchard.—Sir R. PEEL said he had already stated that what had happened in Tahiti had been brought to an amicable conclusion, and this, with the most scrupulous regard, during negotiations, to the honour and character of this country. Both countries have been actuated by the most honourable intentions, and the result, as might be expected, was the satisfactory one which he had already communicated to the house.

THE O'CONNELL CASE.—Mr. T. DUNCAN called attention to the judgment in this case, and moved for a copy of the opinions of the judges as well as the judgment itself.—Sir R. PEEL said he had no objection to the motion, and when the proper time came, he should be prepared to vindicate the course taken by her Majesty's Government in the proceedings referred to.—Lord J. RUSSELL repeated his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial—that, in short, he was tried by a jury elaborately put together for the purpose of conviction. (Hear.)

Sir T. WILDE rose to address the house, but while he was speaking he was interrupted by Sir Augustus Clifford desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear her most gracious Majesty's speech.—After the speech was read to the Commons they returned to the house, and Mr. Speaker read the speech at the table, after which the right hon. gentleman received the congratulations of the hon. members, and the session was ended.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has recently presented the Rev. H. Howell, of Taormina, with the valuable rectories of Llanwrnach and Penrith, Pembrokeshire.

His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Lord Bishop of Ripon have appointed John Chubb Ford, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School.

The Bishop of London, who is on a visit to his brother, preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester.

A new parish church is to be erected in Bedford on a scale of great magnificence. In consequence of the dilapidated and ruinous condition of St. Cuthbert's, an order to pull it down has been issued by the diocesan.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted, through the Rev. Mr. Burdett, a liberal donation towards completing the re-building of the church at Twitchen, near Northampton, in North Devon.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The attendance at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was by no means numerous. The chairman was Mr. J. O'Hay, a barrister, who entered into a long argument upon the subject of the State Trials, with a view to prove that, let the House of Lords decide as it might, it would prove nothing as to the fairness or the unfairness of the trial. He spoke, in the first instance, of the "high position of the Association, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world, and of the influence which it exercises over the great majority of the Irish people—and of his own humble pretensions to preside in such an assembly;" he then proceeded to discuss the present prospects and situation of the Repeal cause, and drew the most favourable omens from the "war with France," which he now looked upon as inevitable.

The "Tangiers pepper," he argued, "could not fail to season some agreeable condiment for Ireland." (Cheers and laughter.) War, he admitted, was the bane of the human race—the curse of the world; and it might seem strange that it should be associated in the Irish mind with the idea of some coming good; but it was owing to this that England never did justice to Ireland, except under the pressure of difficulties and the exigency of circumstances which made the support of Ireland necessary to her.—After several subscriptions towards the rent had been acknowledged, Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., read a letter from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, addressed to Mr. Crean, to which he called the most grave attention of the meeting. The purport of this manifesto was to call upon electors to attend to their electoral qualifications, and Repealers of all ranks to be sure to register their votes. Mr. Browne, having read this epistle, said he felt himself constrained to take a voyage in the Mediterranean—(hear, hear)—and began a long address upon foreign affairs, with a view to prove that the hour of England's weakness, which was of course that of Ireland's strength, had arrived. This, he said, was the hour for the people of Ireland to rally round the flag of national independence—this was the hour for them in which to achieve it. (Hear, hear.) He said the Irish were now sufficiently instructed for liberty, they were the best morally instructed people, and had the most enlightened priesthood in the world. He then spoke of the Queen's reported visit. The Irish were loyal in their hearts, but they would care not to make any vulgar demonstrations on the subject. Ireland was now the seat of mourning, for O'Connell was imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) Should her Majesty visit the country, she should have some of the misery and wretchedness which exists in it pointed out to her, and then she should be asked by her Ministers if such a people, so blessed by Providence, and yet so distressed, should be driven to despair? (Hear.) A young candidate for the priesthood, lately returned from a foreign university, assured the meeting, on the authority of a letter he had received from Rome, that his Holiness took the greatest interest in Irish affairs, and had given orders to every bishop in Italy to offer up prayers for O'Connell and the other martyrs. (Hear, hear.) Mr. D. O'Connell then read the weekly prison report. The health and the spirits were as usual—unabated. (Hear.) His father recommended the people to be very indifferent with regard to the judgment of the House of Lords. The questions put to the Judges were so framed as to prevent any opinion being given by them as to the real merits of the case. There was nothing favourable to be expected from them. (Hear.) The people should receive the announcement shortly to be made to them, in quiet and tranquillity. The rent was announced to be £735.

DECLARATION AGAINST REPEAL.—We understand that the declaration against the repeal of the union, which has been most numerously signed in Limerick and the surrounding district, will be presented in a few days by a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury, in order that his Excellency may place it before her Majesty the Queen.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF KILLALA.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Gore, Dean of Killala, died at Salford, last week.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The splendid autumn weather with which we are now blessed will crown the labours of the husbandman. In most of the Irish counties the corn harvest is now nearly completed. The wheat crop has turned out even more abundant than had been expected. The only crop reported short is oats, which, it is said, do not yield well in threshing; but, judging by all the accounts, even this crop will be pretty good. Green crops are in the most promising state. The markets are, as a matter of course, going down.

ACCIDENT AT DEREHAM TO AN ACTOR.—A shocking accident happened at the Dereham Theatre (Norfolk), on Wednesday week, to Mr. Dillon, one of the performers. He had just completed his dress for the character he had to represent, and was preparing to leave the dressing-room, when he approached too near a lighted candle, and was instantly enveloped in flames. He rushed towards the stage, and was observed by some of the audience, who went forward and endeavoured, by pressing upon him and covering him with such things as were at hand, to extinguish the flames, in which they did not succeed until he was so severely burnt that he now lies in a very precarious state.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—We are sorry to record more incendiary fires. On Thursday week, about eight, a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Woollard, of Barrington (about eight miles from Cambridge, and near the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of the county). Three stacks were soon in flames, viz., a peat stack, an oat stack, and a hay stack; and from the exertions used the fire was confined to them. The farm is the property of Trinity College, and the loss of Mr. Woollard is about £150.—A few nights ago some villains set fire to a quantity of wheat in shock, in a field in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Walton, of Pillerton Priors, near Kington, Warwickshire.—There has also been an incendiary fire at Stratford-sub-Castle, Wiltshire. The property destroyed consisted of hayricks of about 25 tons or 30 tons each, and a rick of straw containing about 30 loads, the property of Mr. Walters, senior, of Stratford-sub-Castle, who farms a vast extent of land. This gentleman is the father of the Mr. Walters who some months ago was shot at in the dead of the night by some miscreant, when a ball passed through that gentleman's hat without injuring his person. The rick-yard is situated at the bottom of a hill, to the right leading from Stratford to Durnford, in which there were some 11 or 12 ricks.

CULINARY LEGENDS.

On Thursday week, a party of Culinary Artists met in the hotel of Signor Dotesio, at Slough. The object of this meeting was, that six of them should each produce a New Dish. Amongst the number present were her Majesty's two principal chefs de cuisine, the Dowager Baroness Rothschild's, and the head cook belonging to that establishment, with two others. The table was laid for twelve—six competitors, and six to judge the result of this beneficial public innovation. The challenge was, that he who produced the newest, lightest, and most delicate dish, was to be presented with a piece of plate; the judges not to know the authors of the respective dishes until after the degustation and decision. After an excellent course of soup and fish, five dishes were placed upon the table, and four of them met with the greatest approbation from the severe jury; but a general clamour was made for the sixth, when in walked the worthy host, with an elegant dish, labelled "La Croustade Sylphe en surprise à la Cerise!" and upon the lid being removed by the chairman, to the astonishment of every one present, out flew a beautiful pigeon, which immediately found its way to the terrace, and took its departure for London; the party, however astonished, were not disappointed; for, upon removing a false bottom, an ample supply of *Salade de Filets de Grouse à la Bohémienne* was discovered; and beneath that some artificial cotelettes and mushrooms were sweetly resting on a *crème aux pêches*. The author of this curious dish made a wager, a few days previous that he would send part of a dish, of his own composition, from Slough to London, in a manner which for speed should only be exceeded by the Electric Telegraph; consequently, at the moment the dish was placed upon the table, it was announced by telegraph to the parties in London; and in fourteen minutes afterwards they received the principal part of this atmospheric dish at the spot appointed by the author, with a paper under its wing, upon which was written, "Please to pay the chef de cuisine of the Reform Club the sum of £50, for my private apartment in his new dish, and make the cheque payable to A. Soyer." We are informed that a meeting of this description will take place in the Slough Hotel every two months, and each competitor is to invent two New Dishes at least; prizes will be given accordingly; and a pamphlet will be published at the commencement of next season, under the title of "Gastronomique Innovation."

ISLE OF WIGHT.



The picturesque beauty of the Isle of Wight (an uncommon attraction in sea-girt scenery) would always have insured this highly-favoured spot the preference of thousands who annually pour out of London for health or recreation. This popularity has, however, been greatly increased by the completion of the railway from the Great Metropolis to Southampton, to Gosport; and by the knowledge that her most gracious Majesty has selected "the Island" as a place of summer residence. The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers an accurate map of this beautiful island, executed by Mr. Palmer's patent Glyptographic process, and showing the several towns, villages, hamlets, and domains, with a distinctness unattainable by any other means of illustration in our journal. We shall presently detail Mr. Palmer's process.

The extent of the island is thus given in Mr. Barber's "Picturesque Illustrations," of which a beautiful edition has just been issued, "with every alteration and improvement necessary to render it applicable to the present time."

"The Isle of Wight is situated in the English Channel, at a short distance from the mainland of Hampshire, of which county it has commonly been reckoned a part. The channel which divides it from the grand line of our southern coast, varies in width from two to six miles, and bears the appellation of the Solent Sea. The form of the island is irregular, but bears a rude resemblance to that of the heraldic lozenge. In circumference, this far-famed and delightful Gem, set in the silver sea, may be about seventy-five miles; less, certainly, rather than more. Its extreme length, from east to west (or, from the Foreland to the

Needles) is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south (or from the town of Cowes to St. Catherine's Point), rather exceeds thirteen miles. Its superficial contents are estimated at 105,000 acres, of which 75,000 may be reckoned as under tillage, 20,000 as devoted to pasture, and the remainder as waste land."

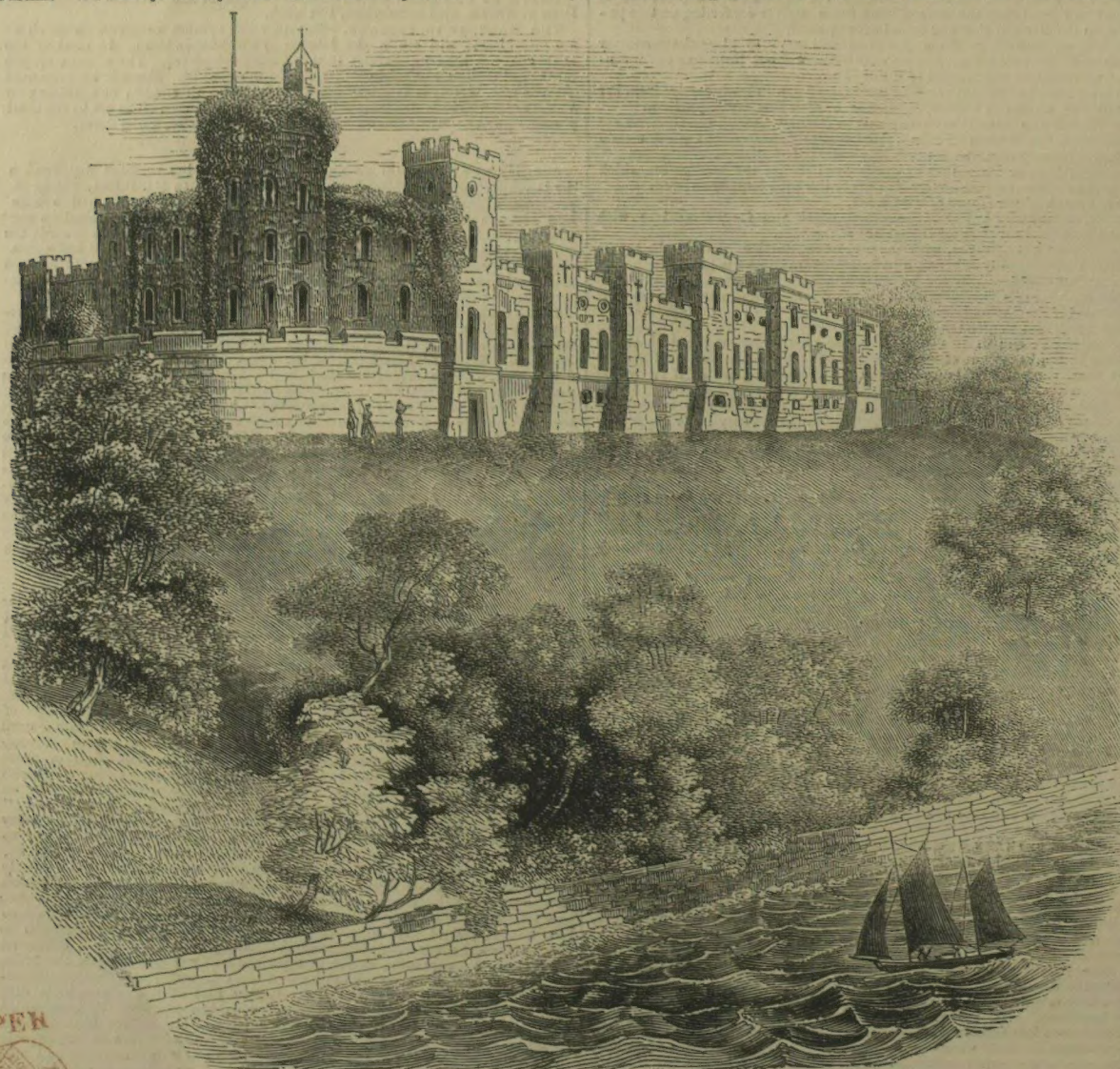
One of the "lions" of the island is Norris Castle at East Cowes, a most conspicuous feature in the coast view of this part, and may be approached either by the high road, or by a walk along the shore. The architect of this imposing specimen of the castellated style was Sir J. Wyatt, then Mr. Wyatt, who erected it for the late Lord Henry Seymour, who took much pride in it, and received much pleasure from the visits of strangers to his domain. "The deception as to its apparent antiquity," says Mr. Barber, "is complete to those unacquainted with the details of an ancient English castle; and numbers who might first see Norris from the deck of a steam-boat, would be readily impressed with the idea that centuries had elapsed since the period of its erection. The stables, which are on a princely scale, the pier, bathing-house, and sea-walls, all erections of the late noble owner, merit at least passing attention from the visitor." The property was purchased, in 1839, by Robert Bell, Esq.

Osborne, as will be seen by the map, is situated at a short distance from Norris Castle. The park and grounds comprise upwards of 300 acres, sloping gently to the sea; they are well stocked with noble timber. The views from Osborne are extensive, commanding Portsmouth, Spithead, &c. The mansion possesses some historical interest, it having been in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament.

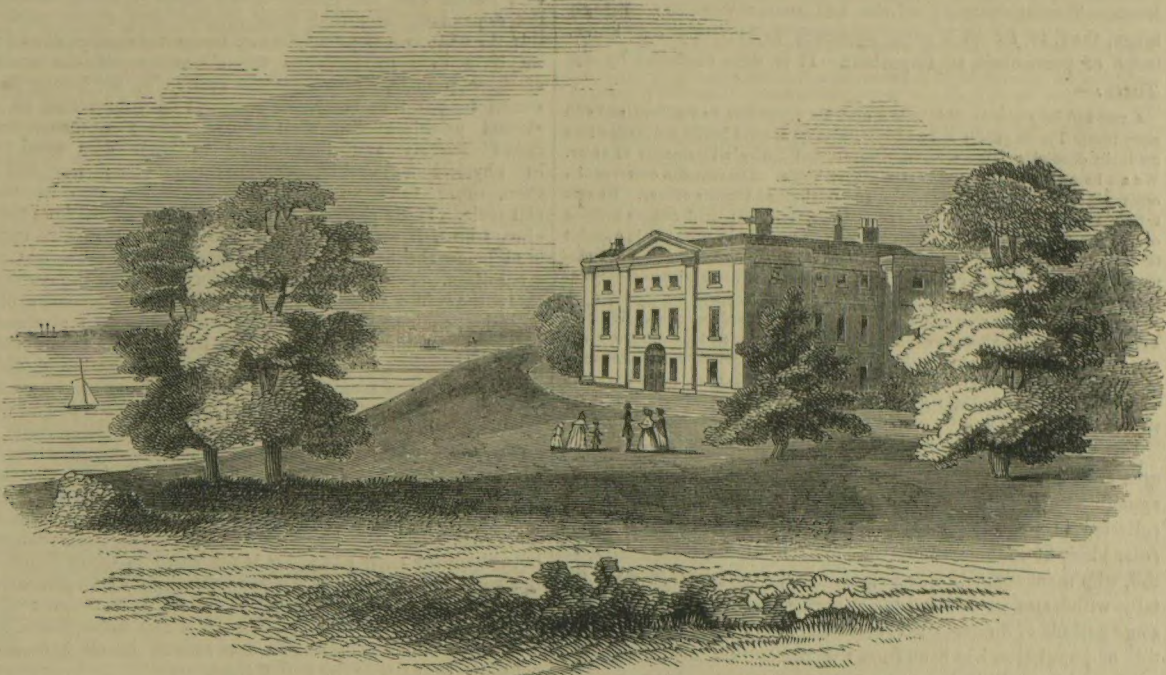
It is at present understood that the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the infant Prince, will sojourn at Osborne, during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Scotland.

We cannot better conclude than by the annexed description of "A Voyage Round the Island," from Mr. Barber's elegant guide, which, we should mention, is illustrated with a map and several highly-finished views:—

"Proceeding eastward, Old Castle Point is first rounded as we leave the mouth of the Medina; and then appears that famous 'modern antique,' Norris Castle. Osborne House next meets the view: a finely-wooded coast intervenes, and we pass King's Quay, the entrance to the Wootton river, and perceive Fern Hill and Wootton Church in the distance. Quarr Wood will call up some reminiscences of those remains of the ancient abbey which it embosoms. Binstead Parsonage,—the picturesque bathing-house and seat of John Fleming, Esq.,—Ryde House,—the villas of Earl Spencer and the Duke of Buckingham,—appear in succession: followed by Ryde itself, with its pier, terrace, chapels, cheerful white dwellings, &c. Woods now enrich the shore, with very little intermission, until we reach St. Helen's; permitting but a partial view of the seats called Appley, St. Clare, Sea Grove, and the Priory. Sea-View, otherwise styled Nettleton, and the *ci-devant* St. Helen's Church, now a sea-mark, are noted prior to our crossing the mouth of Brading Haven; beyond which lies the fertile valley that extends from the town of Brading to Appuldurcombe; while the downs of Shanklin and Wroxall close the perspective. Passing a perilous reef of rocks, named the Bembridge Ledge, and rounding the Foreland Point, Culver Cliffs appear in their lofty whiteness, and are succeeded by Sandown Bay, and the celebrated Chine of Shanklin. Luccombe Chine comes next; and then the bold eminence of Dunnose. East End follows; and we enter what is called the Race of Bonchurch. All the beauties of the Undercliff are now in prospect; and it must be sufficient to recite the names of Ventnor, Steephill, St. Lawrence, Old Park, Mirables, the Orchard, Puckaster, the Sandrock Hotel, and Rocken End. The towering heights of St. Catherine's come next into view, with the gloomy features of Black-gang Chine. Chale and Brixton Bays are then traversed; affording glimpses, as we pass, of the villages of Brixton, Mottistone, and Brooke. Reaching Freshwater Bay, we are struck with the majestic altitude of the line of cliffs stretching before us; but we have so lately particularised all the features of this part of the coast, including the Needles Rocks, Scratchell's Bay, and Alum Bay, that further notice would involve an unnecessary recapitulation. Totland and Norton Bays, and the point beyond which stands the lovely hamlet of Colwell, are passed ere we re-view Yarmouth from the Solent, and notice its advantageous position, both as regards the island and the opposite coast. Little to interest now occurs, till the entrance to Newtown River, and Thorness Bay, afford prospects of some fine interior scenery, backed by the range of downs that stretches from Freshwater to Gatcombe. Gurn-



NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.



HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

nard's Bay, Wood Vale, and Egypt House, are then the only objects that solicit attention, until we are once more called upon to admire the delightful situation of Cowes, and regain the point from which we started."

Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography, or Engraved Drawing, may be thus briefly described:—

"The artist first spreads upon a blackened plate of metal a very thin layer of white composition; through this he makes the drawing required, either elaborately or otherwise; and from it is taken, by the electrotype process, a perfect cast, which must, of necessity, when printed from, transfer to paper a fac-simile of the original drawing."

Such is the principle of Mr. Palmer's invention. The directions for artists will be found appended to a collection of exquisite specimens, published by the ingenious inventor. Mr. Palmer adds:—

"The ruling-machine, eccentric-chuck, and rose-engine work of all kinds, suitable for skies, backgrounds, the imitation of medallions in apparent relief, and chequered work, can be executed by this process for surface-printing."

"In this part of the process we have an incomparable advantage over the ordinary method of wood-engraving, namely, in being able to throw either a bold or delicate crossing over a machined sky, or background; and, if that do not produce the proper texture, or sufficient tone, a third or even fourth line can be introduced."

"In executing cross-hatching, lay down the broadest and boldest line first, and then cut a finer line across it. This instruction may appear simple and superfluous to some; but, if bold work be cut over light work, the force necessary to cut a bold line will close each end of every intersection of the fine line, and so give it altogether the appearance of a dotted line, instead of a light crossing."

"Even after it is electrotyped, parts may be a little darkened by the careful use of the burnisher; or still more by a small hammer, and a very thin piece of steel interposed (a small palette-knife, for instance), or the tones can be gradually lowered by a very careful rebiting."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Within a month from the lamented death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, on July 23, 1840, the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne resolved to perpetuate the memory of the services, talents, and virtues of this distinguished nobleman, by the erection of a public monument, and a subscription was accordingly opened for that purpose. In January, 1842, the subscriptions amounted to



LAMBTON CASTLE.

about £3,000; and at a general meeting of the subscribers, held at Sunderland, it was resolved that the testimonial should be of an architectural character, and that Painslaw, or Painslaw-hill, should be the site on which it should be placed, as being the most appropriate, not only from the commanding nature of the situation, but from its having been for years connected with the property of the Lambton family. It is seen from many parts of the adjoining counties; and from the Great Northern Railway, when crowned with this noble memorial, it will be to all travellers an object of paramount interest.

The design being decided on, and other preliminaries arranged, Wednesday, the 28th ult., was the day appointed for laying the foundation stone, with masonic honours, the deceased nobleman having held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Northumberland and Durham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, consented to lay the stone, assisted by a number of Grand Officers, robed in the investiture, and wearing the jewels, &c., which circumstance attracted a vast number of persons (estimated at from ten thousand to thirty thousand) to witness the ceremony.

We ought to mention that the design chosen was that of a Grecian temple, of which sixteen colossal pillars have been erected to a height of above thirty feet, so as to afford some idea of what the temple will be when completed. Two galleries were erected for the accommodation of the *élite* who were provided with tickets, and a space in front of the elevation (where lies "the foundation stone") was raised off for the accommodation of the Freemasons and others who took a part in the proceedings. Several banners streamed from the summits of the columns, which were also decorated with laurels. A handsome pavilion was raised at the foot of the hill for the convenience of the Freemasons, who assembled at twelve o'clock, and the Grand Lodge was opened. The following officers of the Grand Lodge of England were present:—The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Sir Cuthbert Sharp, acting as D.G.M.; Mark Milbank, Esq., Senior G.W.; W. Lorraine, Esq., Dep. P.G.M. for Northumberland; Dr. Bates, as Grand Treasurer; the Rev. Robert Green, A.M., Grand Chaplain; William Henry White, Esq., G.S.; Richard Wm. Jennings, Esq., G.D.C.; Thomas Barton, G.T. Among

the general company assembled were the Marquis of Normanby, and his brother the Hon. Mr. Phipps; Saville Ogle, Esq., M.P.; H. Mitcalfe, Esq., M.P.; J. T. Wawn, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Fenwick, Esq.; H. Morton, Esq., &c.

The rite at the pavilion having been completed, the masonic procession was formed, and proceeded to the site of the stone.

As the body wound slowly round the base of the hill and up to the summit on the north side, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, they were highly attractive; their banners, symbols, and insignia, flashing in the sunbeams, presented a richness of array which was truly imposing. When the head of the procession gained the brow of the hill, within a short distance of the foundation stone, the brethren halted, and divided to the right and left, facing inwards, and forming a fine avenue for the approach of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who came up in his radiant costume, with great dignity, preceded by his regal banner, and the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Ionic light, the deputy Grand Master, the Rev. R. Green, Grand Chaplain, and Grand officers, with plumb, line, &c. &c. These having taken their places close to the stone, they were followed by a number of gentlemen of the committee, &c., headed by H. J. Spearman, Esq., the chairman, and the ceremony was immediately commenced by the upper foundation stone being raised by the powerful mechanism fixed above it, and the Grand Master inspecting and adjusting the lower foundation stone in the usual manner. This being concluded, Mr. White, the Grand Secretary, read the following inscription, which had been tastefully engraved on a brass plate:—

This stone was laid by
Thomas, Earl of Zetland,
Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England,
assisted by
The Brethren of the Provinces of Durham and Northumberland,
On the 28th August, 1844,
Being the Foundation Stone of a Memorial to be erected
To the Memory of
JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM,
who
After representing the County of Durham in Parliament
For fifteen years,
Was raised to the Peerage,
And subsequently held the offices of
Lord Privy Seal, Ambassador Extraordinary, and
Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, and
Governor-General of Canada.
He died on the 23rd of July, 1840, in the 49th year of his age.

The Monument will be erected
By the private Subscriptions of his Fellow Countrymen,
Admirers of his distinguished talents and
Exemplary private virtues.

John and Benjamin Green, Architects.

The inscription having been placed on the lower stone, the Grand Treasurer advanced and deposited the phial, containing the coins, &c., and the cement having been placed on the upper face of the bottom stone, the Grand Master adjusted the same with a beautiful silver trowel, which was subsequently presented to his lordship, for his kindness in assisting in the ceremonies of the day. This trowel, manufactured by Messrs. Reid, of Newcastle, bore a suitable inscription, the names of the architects, and a view of the temple itself.

The cement being now adjusted, the upper stone was slowly lowered, and the band played "Rule Britannia." The Grand Master next proved the just position and form of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, and then gave the stone three knocks with the mallet. His lordship next said, in an impressive manner:—"We have now laid this stone, and may the Great Creator of the universe, in His kind providence, enable us to carry on and complete what we have thus begun. May He guard this place, and the country, generally, and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity." Then taking the Cornucopia, containing the corn, and the ewers containing the wine and the oil, he said—"I strew this corn as the symbol of plenty; I pour this wine as the symbol of cheerfulness; and I pour this oil as the symbol of comfort and consolation; and may the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this place, and the country, with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life. May the same

mighty Being preserve its inhabitants in peace, unity, and brotherly love, towards which great objects, no one, during his earthly career, exerted himself more assiduously and more successfully than the nobleman whose memory we are met this day to celebrate."

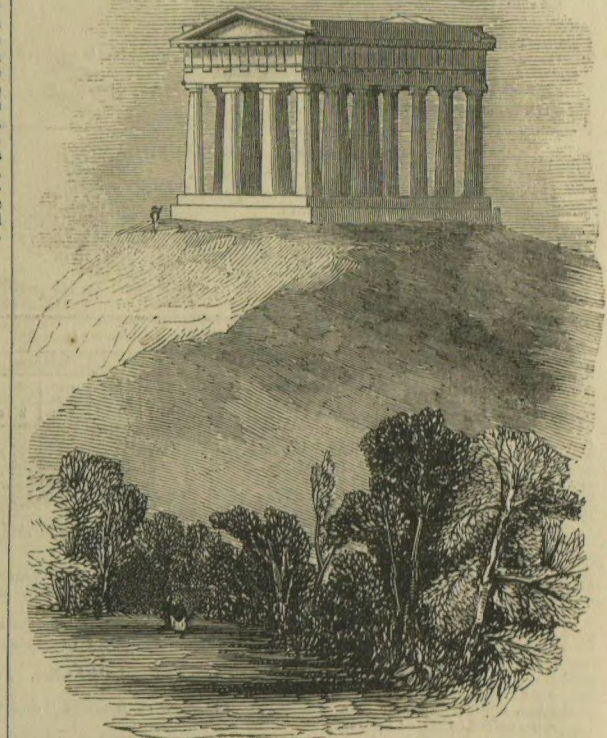
The Grand Chaplain then offered up a solemn supplication; the Grand Master examined the plans of the memorial, and the ceremony being concluded, the band played "God save the Queen," and the procession again formed, and proceeded slowly down the hill, around the base, and into the pavilion, where the Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the general company began to disperse.

It is well observed in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"The circumstance of this monument having been erected by private subscription is highly honourable. That no political animosity followed the Earl of Durham to the grave is plainly visible from the list of subscribers, which embraces men of all shades of opinion, and by the splendid gift of the stones by a nobleman (the Marquis of Londonderry) whose political sentiments were not in unison with those professed by the Earl of Durham, and also by the laying of the foundation stone by the honourable fraternity of Freemasons, whose tenets expressly prevent them from entertaining, as Masons, any political predilection or enmity."

It may be interesting to add that a portrait of the Earl of Zetland, robed as Grand Master, has been engraved in No. 108 of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.

In the evening there was a dinner in celebration of the event, at the Bridge Inn, in Sunderland, and another at the Wheatsheaf Inn, in Monkwearmouth, both of which were numerously attended.

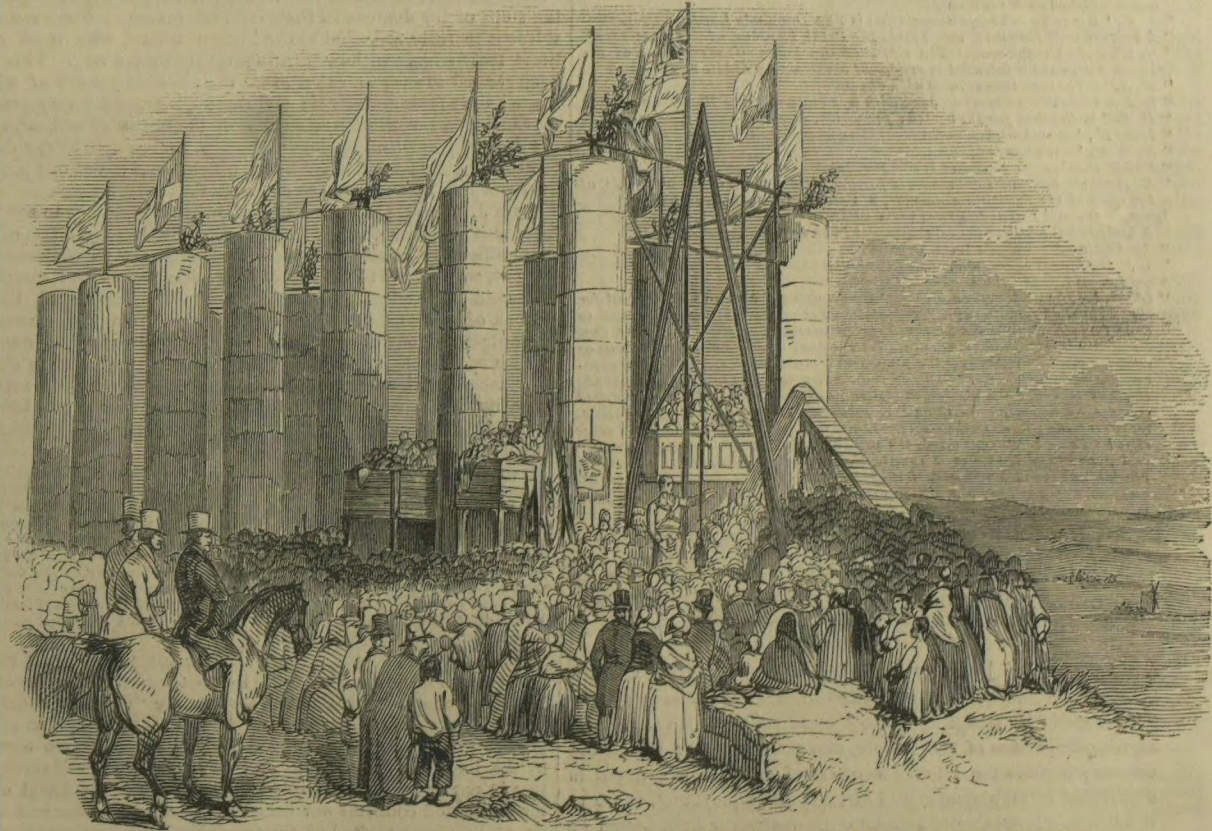
Our illustrations represent, 1, the ceremony of laying the stone, from a sketch made on the spot. 2, The monument, completed. The design, by the Messrs. Green, is in the form of a Temple, of the Doric order, and the proportions are after the Temple of Theseus. The dimensions are, however, exactly double those of the Temple of Theseus, the columns of which are 3ft. 3in. in diameter, and those of the Durham Memorial are 6ft. 6in. The proportions are also thus larger than many other of the temples of antiquity, namely, than the Temple of Corinth, the columns of which are 3ft. 10in. in diameter; the Temple of Concord, at Agrigentum, the columns of which are 4ft. 8in.; the Parthenon, where the columns are 6ft. 2in.; the Temple of Minerva, at Sunium, where they are 3ft. 4in.; the Temple of Apollo, at Baume, where they are 3ft. 7in.; the Temple of Apollo, at Delos, 2ft. 11in., &c. To speak technically the Durham Temple will be Tetrastyle, Hypoethral, and also Peristyle, commencing with a stylobate 6 feet high, from the ground, in two divisions, of 3ft. each; or in other words, it has four columns at the front or end, is open to the sky at the top, and has columns all round, raised from the ground, on a Plinth of two divisions or steps.



THE DURHAM MONUMENT.

The dimensions and scale of the building, to be further understood, must be described, as the proportions are immense, and much greater than perhaps might generally be imagined. The total length is 100 feet; the width 53 feet, and the height from the ground at one end 70 feet, and at the other 62 feet. There are 18 columns on the whole on the stylobate, four at each end, and seven at the flanks or sides counting two of the end ones on each flank. The columns are each 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and they are 5 diameters and a half (35 feet 9 inches) high. The entablature above the columns is 13 feet 6 inches high, and at each end is surmounted by a pediment. The columns are so large as to admit of a staircase, which will be put up in one of them to give access to the top of the monument, from which an extensive panorama of the surrounding country may be seen.

The third illustration represents Lambton Castle, the seat of the late Earl of



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE "FOUNDATION-STONE" OF THE DURHAM MONUMENT, ON PENSHER HILL.

Durham. It stands on the north bank of the river Wear, and occupies the site of Harratton Hall, formerly the residence of the D'Arcys and Hedw. rths. It was erected by the elder Bonomi in 1797, and is placed in a park of seven or eight miles in circumference, wherein races were at one time held. The castle contains a good library, and choice collection of pictures by Lawrence, Martin, Danby, Glover, &c., &c.; indeed the late earl's patronage of modern art cannot be too highly praised.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects. The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 8.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden, 1513.

TUESDAY, 10.—Curacao surrendered, 1800.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Lord Marlow died, 1806.

THURSDAY, 12.—Old Parr born, 1483.

FRIDAY, 13.—Fox died, 1806.

SATURDAY, 14.—Moscow burnt, 1812.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 14.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.
11 45 0 0	0 16 0 39	1 2 1 23	1 41 2 1	2 17 2 36	2 53 3 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Hugo" should write to a member of the Royal Exchange Committee.
"W. B." Halesworth.—The claim of the set-off would not be legal.
"A Subscriber," Charlton.—The clever artist who has taken the soubriquet of Phiz is Mr. Hablot Broune, and not Mr. Cruikshank.
"B. G." should apply to the overseer as to the jury lists.
"M. L. S." Cheltenham.—Mr. Hablot Broune has illustrated the Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Martin Chuzzlewit, and other works by Mr. Dickens.
"W. J. W." Wakefield.—The Duke of Wellington fired his pistol in the air, in his duel with the Earl of Winchester. Marshal Soult was in London at the coronation of her present Majesty.
"W. T. R." should write to the Secretary of the General Post-office. Perhaps our correspondent will send the sketch.
"Chas. B."—The name of the sign by which the conjunction "and" is represented as "and per se."
"J. B. G." Newcastle.—The church shall be engraved as soon as our arrangements will permit.
"Cyrus," Dublin.—We are scarcely satisfied with the solution yet received.
"Edouard," Birmingham.—The Act of International Copyright, 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 59, has not been repealed.
"Alpha Beta," Ireland.—Our correspondent's suggestion is impracticable.
"No Traveller," Spalding, should proceed by coach to a station on the North Midland Railway, thence by railway to Lancaster, and thence to Carlisle by coach.
The Soldier's Dream of Home, by "Henry," is inadmissible.
"Henry L." Norwich.—The large print is in a forward state. Will our correspondent oblige us by sending the sketch?
"C. M." New Wells, Wakefield, is thanked for his obliging communication. The sketches we have been assured, are characteristic likenesses.
"E. J." Anglesey, and "X," Asminster, should see future announcements.
"His."—Letters are despatched to Canada, via Liverpool, on the 3rd and 18th of each month, except December, January, February, and March, when they are despatched on the 3rd only.
"A. J." Kingston.—The pronunciation is Van Deeman's Land.
"A Subscriber," Hereford, may obtain the Print, by order, of any news-agent.
"G. W. B." London-wall.—The status of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange is intended to represent his Grace in middle age.
"M. A."—The marriage is legal with one name.
"A. Jones."—The portrait of Joe Smith was received from New York.
"H. E." is thanked for the sketch; for which, however, we have not room.
"I. B. N." Woolhampton.—Entire is the correct word.
"H. R. M."—We have not room.
"Philo" should refer to his set of our journal.
"E. Brunt," Newcastle.—Passports for France are to be obtained, gratis, at the office of the French Ambassador, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street.
Lines, "O could I write," &c.—Inadmissible.
"A Lady,"—We believe the establishment to be safe.
"An Admirer,"—Valpy's Latin Grammar.
"L." Northampton.—Inadmissible.
Verses to an Infant Prince.—Inadmissible.
"L."—The writer of an Essay, "On grouping the notes of the gamut for the purpose of facilitating the attainment of its knowledge," seems to have forgotten one of his own most incontrovertible maxims, namely, "that simplicity is essential to elementary instruction;" for a more round-about or complex mode of conveying the alphabet of music to a learner's comprehension we never witnessed. Suppose the student to be a child, would anybody think of teaching him algebra or logarithms before he could read or write? Besides, his mode only attempts "to facilitate the attainment of the knowledge" of the gamut in the treble. What is to become of the bass and other clefs? To an intelligent mind, the ordinary manner of learning the names and positions of the notes is sufficiently facile; but without the power of Mnemosyne for memory, and that of Lynceus for sharp-sightedness, we are quite sure that nobody could derive benefit from our correspondent's suggestions.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

A DOCUMENT has just been published which will enable us, as a nation, to comply with that injunction of the philosopher that tells us above all things to "know ourselves." It is the abstract of the occupations of the people, drawn up from the population returns; it states the relative numbers of the people engaged in every kind of employment and division of employment, as far as it has been practicable to ascertain it. Authentic information on this subject was much needed, particularly by legislators, who, for

the want of it, were frequently compelled to take for granted the estimates of writers who wrote as much by guess as from knowledge. The opportunity of the last census was very properly taken, then, to fix with some approach to certainty our knowledge of particulars so important. It is well observed by the *Times* :—

A vast and busy swarm, pent up in a compass unequal to its numbers, and still more unequal to its genius and ambition, with its ancient bonds and institutions gradually dissolving, we are in daily jeopardy of losing all principle of order. We are becoming an immense host in heat of battle. The common observer discerns only a chaos of men, and horses, and smoke, and engines of war. He sees them roaming over the plain, and scattered in ravines. He understands nothing of what he sees and hears—not even his own movements. Without knowledge of the field, without continual and exact reports from every member of his armament, the commander is bewildered, and, as a matter of course, immediately defeated. The British nation is engaged in a great and arduous struggle for life and sustenance, in which whole classes have been miserably worsted. We have a great conquest to achieve over the difficulties of nature, and the not less obstinate impediments of human creation. So the first thing to be done is to ascertain the present state of the battle-field;—what flank is gaining ground, what is hard pressed, where is the strength of the foe, where our reserve, what is the state of our ammunition.

But, having obtained all this knowledge, there remains the greater and more difficult task of wisely applying it. It is almost appalling to think of the masses of human beings that have been collected in densely populated districts by the demand for particular kinds of manufactures, who exist by that peculiar kind of toil, who must suffer if it is suspended, and perish if it were totally withdrawn or destroyed. Hitherto, with the exception of some periods of difficulty that acted as checks, the tendency of the tide of population has been from the agricultural districts to the centres of manufacturing and commercial activity. It has worked almost with the regularity of a natural law—the process is still going on—and, great as our manufacturing skill and industry undoubtedly are, we find it difficult to support our present population. Emigration is continually going on, but it is very far from providing for the surplus, and our numbers go on increasing. What is to be done with them? They must be fed; and to be fed, they must be employed. It is proved that agriculture affords no opening for our continually increasing thousands, and they must therefore be driven in upon manufactures or commerce. If these remain at their present amount, population must continually be overtaking them. We are thus compelled to become more and more a manufacturing country; and all regrets for the departed simplicity of a rural life—all the anathemas of the "harsh sound of the factory bell," are useless and vain. We must yield to the stern law of necessity, from which there is no escaping. We may wish it were otherwise, but wishes have been described as "vain hopes," and such they will prove, when facts are examined by the strong and unflattering light furnished by the "occupation returns."

THE "Athenic Institution" of Birmingham have had a public dinner, and that public dinner has been presided over by Lord J. Manners. It is to be wished that the Society had chosen a name more English, and more indicative of its object, which appears, from a description of it in the report of the dinner, to be a very good one—a combination of amusement and recreation with instruction. There can be little doubt but the great defect of most Mechanics' Institutions has been the little relaxation they furnished. Study is an effort of the mind, and when the body is exhausted by toil, the mental faculties are not fit for exertion. Nature at such times imperatively demands rest, and if it is denied, it is at the cost of health and strength, which are both sacrificed. We may safely pass from toil to amusement; but we cannot with impunity go from one toil to another. Hence, an institution that furnishes this recreation is one that is pretty sure to succeed. And Lord J. Manners is a fitting patron for such a Society. He is an advocate for "national holidays." If he could convert the world to his creed it would be a much pleasanter one; but it will not be convinced; it goes on in its old hard-hearted way; the soul of one universal "Scrooge" possesses it, crying, in the spirit of an Egyptian task-master, "Ye are idle, ye are idle—get ye to your tasks." And the world, conscious of the necessity, is, for self-preservation's sake, fain to obey the command. Yet, from amid the smoke and dust of the brick-kilns there are anxious cries for some little respite; and there are thousands who, having continually tread the "burning marle," would willingly hear something of the "flutes and soft recorders" which Milton speaks of as beguiling the steps of his demons in their infernal march. But even this solace is scarcely accorded to the human toilers, who must continue their course without hearing music by the way. This has been carried to such an extent, that the physical powers of whole masses were failing under it; and there has ensued a very general movement in favour of a relaxation of the hours of toil, or, as in the case of the Birmingham Institution, for procuring the facilities for a better use of those hours which, even under our present over-working system, are at our disposal.

Lord J. Manners is an amiable man, and we rejoice to see that he is also an active one, not confining himself to praises of the past, which he cannot restore, but willing also to influence the present, which men in his station have some power of directing. It would be useless to attempt to revive Archbishop Laud's "Book of Sports," but something of the spirit that caused its promulgation may be revived. The only error to be guarded against will be the expectation that a condition of society can be established similar to that which many suppose once did actually exist, but which we much doubt if England ever saw. Lord J. Manners is not entirely exempt from an excess of imagination in this particular. Thus he says:—

It was his firm conviction, founded upon something like a careful examination of history, that in days long gone by, when the unhappy separation of the classes which now existed in this country was not known in the land, there was by far more peace, more real happiness, and more complete security for all classes, than had or could ever exist under such a class system as now prevailed in society. Their usages were hostile to anything like a cordial amalgamation. How often were they enabled to come together in amity and affection, as they had done that evening? How often had they seen the three classes meet at the one table, partake of the same enjoyment? And yet, as they had often heard in the days of feudalism, the Barons of England were accustomed to sit at the same table, and partake of the same fare, with those beneath them.

Now, we will undertake to say, "from something like a careful examination of history," that the line between the different classes of society was more distinctly drawn in the "days of feudalism," than they are at present, and the noble kept the plebeian at a far greater distance; the insolent and arrogant protection accorded by the lord of the soil to his serf or retainer, was not amalgamation in our sense of the word. All we know of the social usages for the period confirms our belief. The baron and the serf might sit at the same table, but they were far, very far from being on terms of equality. The rich fare, and the scarce wines—the

venison and the "malvoisie" were for the noble and his equals, for those who "sat above the salt." The coarse food, and the thin drink, were the portion of all below it; for the menial and the dependant; and they were coupled with things worse than this, the whip and the discipline of the porter's lodge, for all which we have only to refer to the chroniclers of the social life of those periods, which it is the delight of the Young England school to paint so *couleur de rose*. It may be relied on as an eternal principle that wealth and power never voluntarily raised poverty and dependence to their own level, either in physical well-being, or anything else; nor did they, then, more than now, willingly descend a step in the social scale. If the rich and the great differed of old from the same classes now, it was only in more gross and undisguised contempt of all below them—the necessary consequence of a less perfect civilisation. They ate of the fat, and drank of the strong, and threw the refuse to those who were the necessary tools of their ambition, their pride, and their power. They kept all the advantages they could, and bestowed on others none they could keep to themselves. In war the nobles went to the battle, defended by strong suits of armour, jointed and riveted so as almost to defy danger and death. Who wore the leather skull caps and the buff jerkins, and who were they whom the titled chivalry could back, and carve, and ride over almost at pleasure?—simply those whom they now address as the "lower classes." But the tendency of time is to level human distinctions; the rich man and the noble still leads the humble one in war as in policy; but he has no longer the rich man's wealth-bought immunity from danger, and both share the peril alike. It is the same in other things; it is the very pressure of the classes below him seeking to attain his own level, that induces that aristocratical exclusiveness of spirit which is so complained of. But let it not be supposed it is an evil only of modern days. It has existed in all ages, and will continue to exist to the end of time.

In short, much of this talk about the superiority of the past is mere twaddle, and we wish to guard any portion of our readers from being influenced by it. Let us shape our course by the necessity of the time in which our lot is cast; we cannot bid time return, and if we could, it would not avail us. Let us toil manfully; but if we can prevent ourselves from sinking to be slaves of the steam-engine, why let us do so. But it must be by institutions and combinations of effort born of present circumstances. The example of all the Barons who signed Magna Charta, and all the laws of all the Plantagenets, will not serve us one jot.

THE House of Commons met from the adjournment on Thursday, for the purpose of being prorogued. The Queen's Speech, which was read by Commission, will be found in another column. The proceedings were rather interesting. In the first place, it was announced that Lord Stanley has quitted the House of Commons—an arena in which his great ability as a debater has often been stimulated, by an irascible temper, into displays which left the hearer at a loss whether most to admire their brilliancy or lament their imprudence. He will be raised to the peerage, thus anticipating the dignity to which he would succeed on the death of his father—the Earl of Derby, and he will still retain the seals of his office as Colonial Secretary.

An active and able leader of the Ministry is wanted in the Peers. The Duke of Wellington was both, but time is inexorable, and of him we may begin to say, *Troja fuit*. At his advanced age he finds the business of the Government, in addition to that of Commander-in-Chief, too much for him. Another important statement was that made by Sir R. Peel, of the settlement of all the points in dispute between England, with respect to Tahiti, and that "there was no reason to doubt" the sincerity of the declarations of the French Government—that it had no intention of occupying any part of the territory of Morocco. A short discussion ensued on the Irish State Trials, brought on by an unresisted motion of Mr. T. Duncombe's, which was interrupted by the arrival of the Usher of the Black Rod, for the house to appear at the bar of the Lords, which, of course, terminated the proceedings.

LAW OF NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In your notice to correspondents in the number for Saturday last, you state—"If a person goes to a nuisance he has no remedy." Now this law of yours is different to that which was laid down by the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in (I think) Hilary Term of 1838. In giving judgment on a demurrer to a plea on an action for a nuisance, he stated his opinion to be, that every one had a common law right of wholesome air, and that a person could not be deprived of that right, because the person causing the nuisance had occupied his premises before the plaintiff came into the neighbourhood. The action was occasioned in consequence of a person carrying on the business of a tallow-chandler.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert took an early airing in a pony phaeton, the Princess Royal accompanying her Royal parents. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert went out in a phaeton. The Prince of Prussia, attended by his suite, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, having performed the journey from Bristol to the Castle in the short space of two hours and a half.

SUNDAY.—This morning their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia, and the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church. The Queen walked for some time on the terrace. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, promenade on the East and North Terraces and in the pleasure grounds. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved the Hon. Colonel Grey as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wyld in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty rode out in a pony phaeton this morning, accompanied by the Princess Alice. In the afternoon her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Prussia, went out in an open pony carriage. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, went in the morning to shoot in the Royal preserves. In the afternoon the Royal children were taken an airing, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

TUESDAY.—The Queen walked in the pleasure grounds about the Castle this morning. Her Majesty also rode in the garden chair for some time. Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia walked out in the forenoon and viewed her Majesty's buckhounds, and afterwards returned to the Castle in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken walking and pony exercise. In the afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the speech on closing the session was agreed upon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the grounds adjoining the Castle. The garden chair was taken in readiness, when required, in which her Majesty occasionally rode. Her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony phaeton. The royal children were also taken out.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Lieutenant Colonel Bouvier, left the Castle this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, in one of the royal carriages and four, preceded by outriders, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence to town, to be present at the review in Hyde Park before the Prince Royal of Prussia. His Royal Highness was received at the Slough Station by Mr Charles Wellesley and Colonel Berkeley Drummond, who proceeded in attendance upon the Prince to town. Upon the Prince Consort's arrival at Paddington (where the royal carriages were in waiting), he was driven to Buckingham Palace, and there received by the Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, upon alighting at the grand entrance. His Royal Highness, who left Windsor in plain clothes, dressed himself in military attire at the palace, and rode on horseback to the review in Hyde Park. At a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon, his Royal Highness took his departure from Paddington, by a special train, and reached the Castle at two o'clock to luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Canning, walked, this morning, in the private grounds of the Castle. The Queen's garden chair was taken into the shrubbery and occasionally used by her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings in the Home Park this morning. This afternoon, her Majesty was driven out for an airing, in a pony phaeton, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeding through the Long Walk into the Great Park. Lord Charles Wellesley,

equerry in waiting to her Majesty, and Major General Sir Edward Bower, were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince on horseback. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and Alice, were taken for an airing this evening, in an open carriage and pair, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. It is in consequence of the male and female domestics of the royal household not having become sufficiently proficient in a knowledge of sacred music, under the tuition of Mr. Elmore, that the services of the lay-clerks and chorists of St. George's Chapel have been commanded at the royal christening to-morrow evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratiaslaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, will have the honour of joining the royal dinner circle this evening.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Nothing certain seems to be settled for the long-talked visit of Louis Philippe to England. The Paris papers abound in contradictory rumours, but it seems likely that the King will come next month. Baron Althain, the King's Aide-de-Camp, left Paris for London on Wednesday, with letters for several influential personages, and amongst others, says the *Constitutionnel*, of a letter written by Lady Cowley to the Duke of Wellington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN AT BRIGHTON.—For some days past workmen have been very busy at the Palace, at Brighton, in making the necessary preparations for the reception of the royal children, all of whom, with the exception of the Princess Royal—who, it is said, will accompany her royal parents—are expected to arrive next Tuesday. The nursery is being prepared for them, and everything speaks an early visit.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LADY ALDBOROUGH.—A Paris letter contains the following instance of gallantry on the part of his Majesty the King of the French, for the truth of which the writer pledges himself:—"On Thursday or Friday week Lady Aldborough wrote to King Louis Philippe, begging his Majesty would have the kindness to inform her was war imminent? The King delayed not a moment to reply to her ladyship, through his first aide-de-camp, that she might make her mind perfectly easy. No war between France and England was imminent, nor indeed likely."

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON have left Enns, where they passed four days with Lord and Lady Beauvale, for Wiesbaden, at which Spa the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice are staying, as also Viscount Ebrington. After a sojourn of two days there, the noble Viscount and Viscountess were to go direct to Berlin.

The Duchess of Sutherland, on leaving Trentham, went to Castle Howard, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, the Earl and Countess of Granville, and a select family party having met there. The duchess has, within the last few days proceeded to Scotland.

PROPOSED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Beaumont is about to conduct to the matrimonial altar the Honourable Miss Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine. The Honourable Mrs. A. Craven has returned from the continent. We understand this lady is on the eve of being united to a foreign nobleman, the marriage having been appointed for the present month.

The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to town on Wednesday from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

RETIREMENT OF LORD STANLEY FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—We understand that Lord Stanley is about to accept the Chiltern Hundreds and retire from the House of Commons. His lordship will, however, retain the seals of the Colonial Office, and his seat in the Cabinet, and will shortly be elevated to the House of Peers.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD MELBOURNE.—Lord Melbourne was slightly indisposed on Thursday in South-street, which prevented his lordship leaving the house. His lordship will shortly leave town for Brocket-hall, for the season.

Lady Byron, the widow of the deceased poet, visited Newport last week. On walking out on Friday a bust of her husband caught her view in a shop in High-street, in that town, and her ladyship went in and gazed at it for some time.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO SCOTLAND.

Some doubt at first existed as to the part from whence her Majesty would embark for Scotland, but it is, we believe, now settled that the embarkation will take place at Woolwich dockyard, on board the royal yacht, on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed, on a visit to the Duke of Athol, over whose magnificent estates his Royal Highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

The offer of the use of Blair Athol was made by Lord Glenlyon to the Prince Consort during the shooting season this year upon the last visit of the Court to Scotland.

On Wednesday morning four of the royal carriages, and sixteen of the carriage and saddle horses, with a number of pointer dogs, were shipped on board the steam ship London, Captain Ewing, for Dundee. We believe it has not been definitely fixed as to what place her Majesty and her royal Consort will land on Scotland's shores. Granton Pier, near Leith, where her Majesty disembarked on her first visit to her Scottish dominions in 1842, and the port of Dundee, have both been named. Dundee is considered, by many who know the locality, to be preferable to Granton Pier in many respects. There is a safe and commodious roadstead for the Victoria and Albert steam yacht; and her Majesty, after landing, will not have occasion to cross any river; whereas, should the landing take place at Granton Pier, her Majesty will have to cross the Frith of Forth to Queensferry. From Dundee to Blair Castle, which is to be the royal residence, the distance is also much shorter. The preparations at Blair Castle for the reception of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, were completed last week. The Highlanders who formed her Majesty's body guard during her brief visit to Perthshire in 1842, are again to be under arms during the royal stay amongst the picturesque hills of Perthshire and the mountain fastnesses of Athol.

The *Edinburgh Journal* of Wednesday says:—"The Queen and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Tuesday next, and proceed direct to Dundee, and from thence to Blair Athol, the seat of Lord Glenlyon. The Court will sojourn in the Highlands for three weeks, during which period Prince Albert will enjoy the sports of grouse-shooting and deer-stalking. The royal visit, in fact, will be one of pure recreation, and, of course, considered as strictly private."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—The election for City Chamberlain, in the room of the late Sir W. Heygate, took place on Thursday. Sir P. Laurie nominated Alderman Brown, which nomination was seconded by T. A. Hankey, Esq. Alderman Hooper proposed Mr. Alderman Humphrey. His second was Thomas Simpson, Esq. P. A. Taylor, Esq., proposed Mr. G. Heppel. W. Wansley, Esq., seconded the nomination. After speeches from the candidates, and from D. W. Harvey, Esq., the show of hands was taken. The numbers seemed pretty equally divided between the two Aldermen, three or four hands only being held up for Mr. Heppel. The Common Sergeant said that the Sheriffs were of opinion that Anthony Brown, Esq., had the majority of the Livery. A poll was demanded, which was opened *pro forma*.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign-office, and was attended by all the Ministry, several of whom came to town for the purpose. The Council sat two hours and a half. Another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Wednesday at three o'clock, which sat two hours and a half.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION FOR THE LAWYERS.—It seems that Lord Brougham's new act has excited so much alarm among that very harmless and innocent class, the lawyers, that they met on Monday, at Gray's-inn Coffee-house, for the purpose of forming a Legal Protection Association. In spite of the exciting statements that have been made, however, only about sixty persons were present. It was stated by the chairman (Mr. D. Wile) that the association, which it was desired should act in amity and union with the Law Society already existing, should embrace many objects not carried out by the latter. The chairman spoke of the time and expense at which the solicitor finds his way into the profession, and thence deduced the solicitor's right to call for and obtain protection for his privileges. After professing himself a law reformer, and indulging in some strong personal observations against Lord Brougham for the part his lordship has taken in behalf of poor and unfortunate debtors, he concluded by calling upon the profession to support the proposed association. A resolution, declaring the necessity of, and forming the association, was carried unanimously.

HYDE PARK.—A new grand walk is in progress of formation across the Park, from Grosvenor-gate to the gate opposite the Chinese Exhibition at Knightsbridge, similar to the one formed some time since from Hyde Park-corner, Piccadilly, to the gate opposite Albion-gate, Bayswater. The turf has been already removed, and a stratum of gravel laid down.

HUNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This undertaking is rapidly approaching towards completion, and if no further alterations should be deemed advisable, the bridge will be opened for the accommodation of the public in a very short period. The entire length across will be about 1850 feet, which makes the bridge the largest of the kind in Europe, excepting one at Fribourg, in Switzerland. The breadth for the purposes of foot passengers will be 14 feet, but it may be widened in the event of the railway from Richmond being formed. There are two buttresses for the support of the suspension chains, of which there will be altogether four. Two have already been placed across the buttresses and a third is in progress of completion. The total cost of undertaking will be £100,000.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—This once celebrated annual festival commenced on Tuesday, but under very different appearances from years gone by. There was no bustle, no noise, not a single show or booth. About twenty gingerbread and toy-stalls, a number of vendors of ginger-beer, and a few machines for the weighing of individuals at one penny per head—these constituted the whole of the sights. The fair was opened by the usual proclamation being read in the presence of the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, but it was a dull proceeding; in fact, Smithfield was not so crowded as on ordinary market days. There was not a single stall within the railing of the market: the only few to be seen were near the footpaths on the east and west sides. Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee, the proprietors of the far-famed "Richardsons," applied to Mr. Shank, the market-clerk, for the ground they usually occupied, and received a reply that the ground could not be let for the purpose of erecting shows. The housekeepers in Smithfield were deprived of the privilege of letting the ground in the front of their houses to the keepers of the gingerbread and toy stalls, occasioning a loss to them collectively of £900 per year.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The opening has been deferred till the first week in October. The whole of the walls will be painted, and the monuments thoroughly cleaned and renovated.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES.—At one o'clock on Wednesday morning, two unfinished houses in Seymour-street North, Euston-square, fell down. Providentially no person received any injury.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 798, being less by 148 than the weekly average of the last five years.

SALE OF FOREIGN PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, the enterprising gentlemen who have used so much exertion to give the public the benefit of the new tariff, had a sale of foreign provisions on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. The sale consisted of New York hams, pork selected for the country trade, ox tongues, smoked beef, family beef, and sausages. The hams produced about 42s. per cwt.; a further quantity of 3025 hams sold for 37s. The pork, which was a remarkably good article, not too salt, fetched 30s. per cwt., whilst 100 kegs of ox tongues, which were remarkably good and well-flavoured, produced at the rate of 1s. 11d. to 2s. each. The smoked beef, very fair, sold for 39s. per cwt., and 150 half barrels of family beef, found ready purchasers at 40s. per cwt.; the sausages fetched 9d. per lb., and the undressed turbot 5s. per lb. The quality of the provisions was very superior to anything heretofore produced from abroad.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—On Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out in the private dwelling-house belonging to Mrs. Jones, situate No. 11, Bride-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington. At the time there were fortunately only three persons in the building, consisting of two female domestics and an infant. After considerable difficulty they were all got out, but not before the flames had gained a great head. The whole of the furniture as well as the building itself was consumed. The origin of the fire is not known.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts from all parts of the United Kingdom, this week, of the weather and the harvest, are of the most favourable description.

SUICIDE OF TWO OF THE EARL OF STRADBROKE'S GAMEKEEPERS.—Considerable excitement has been created in the vicinity of Henham Park, Suffolk, the residence of the Earl of Stradbroke, in consequence of the suicide of two men in his lordship's employ. The first took place on Saturday last. It appears that Essey, Lord Stradbroke's head gamekeeper, left his cottage on that day, taking a double-barrelled gun with him. He proceeded to a spot near his house where a quantity of bullrushes grow. From the relative positions of the gun and the body, it would seem that he had so placed some of the rushes across both the triggers, that by moving his foot, which confined the ends of them, he fired the gun off, having first put the muzzle in his mouth. The head was shattered in a terrible manner, more particularly the left portion, which was almost blown completely away, the brain being found at a distance from the body. His death is ascribed to the annoyance occasioned to the deceased by the predatory acts of poachers. On Sunday another of his lordship's gamekeepers killed himself. His name is Cruxy, and the office he held is described to be that of superintendent over the other keepers. It appears that the deceased, on Sunday afternoon (not 30 hours after the miserable and frightful death of his fellow-servant), went into the lower apartment of his own cottage, situated in the park, and with a gun deliberately destroyed himself. Little is known of the cause that can have led him, as well as Essey, to have thus hurried themselves into eternity. As was the case with Essey, Cruxy appears to have had no family motives for the fatal act, and had, in fact, been seen a few minutes before in excellent spirits. Of course, all are desirous to discover, if possible, some reasonable and probable cause for the two closely succeeding suicides in the same establishment; and various are the motives that are alleged as the exciting origin of the deeds.—A third case of suicide occurred at Halesworth on Monday last. In this instance, the individual was a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, named Burgess. The cause of the act was said to be disappointment in love. She effected her rash purpose by drowning in the river about a mile below the town. These successive suicides have caused great sensation and regret in the neighbourhood.

RECEPTION OF MR. BELANEY.—According to the local papers, Mr. Belaney has been rather roughly received on his way home. He left London immediately after the trial and passed through Newcastle-upon-Tyne on his way to North Sunderland. His return home, as well as that of some of the witnesses who appeared in his favour on the trial, has been the reverse of welcome. One party, it is said, was stoned from the village; and on Wednesday an effigy was elevated on a pole, and, after being paraded for some time round the neighbourhood, it was set fire to in the presence, and amidst the shoutings of some hundreds of the population. A letter which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of Saturday last, signed G. S., strongly condemnatory of the jury who tried and acquitted Belaney, has also been reprinted at Alnwick, and extensively circulated. The excitement in the locality of North Sunderland, where Belaney and his unfortunate and much respected wife were so well known, and where her friends mostly reside, is described as being very great.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Wm. Gordon, the keeper of Exeter-hall, engaged a machine on Saturday morning, at Brighton, and got into the sea to bathe. He had scarcely put his feet into the water, when, being a person of full habit of body, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and died in the water. He was observed to fall, but before he could be got out, life was extinct. His wife was a witness to the distressing scene. A coroner's inquest was held the same day on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

THE STABBING CASE AT WEAVERING.—We are sorry to state that this shocking case, of which we gave an account last week, has terminated fatally, the unfortunate object of his brother's fury having expired, after lingering in great agony from the wounds he had received, on Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, the injuries being of a nature to defy all surgical skill to prevent a fatal result. At a coroner's inquest a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned. John Weeks, the unfortunate victim of his ungovernable temper, was buried on Sunday, at Boxley, amidst a very large attendance of people.

DESTRUCTION OF A STAGE-COACH BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, the Prince Albert coach, running betwixt Perth, Dunkeld, and Blair Athol, about three miles from Perth, on her way to Dunkeld, owing to the weight of passengers and luggage, combined with the extreme drought of the day, caught fire from the friction of the wheels. On the coach stopping, the passengers descended amidst large columns of smoke. Water was promptly administered to the burning vehicle, but the coach was rendered useless, and the horses returned to Perth for a fresh supply of vehicles.

EXECUTION AT TAUNTON.—On Wednesday Joel Fisher, was executed at the new drop of Taunton Gaol, for the murder of his wife, at Weston-super-Mare, which crime, was committed under circumstances of great atrocity. It will be recollected that he struck the deceased with a large iron bar, and afterwards fetched a carving knife, with which he nearly severed her head from her body. Shortly before eleven the solemn procession moved towards the scaffold. Fisher walked with a firm step, and did not evince much dejection. On the drop he entered into devotional exercises with deep feeling. The executioner performed his dreadful office, and the murderer was launched into eternity. He appeared to die very soon, not the slightest convulsive struggle being perceptible. At least 5000 people were assembled.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT SHEFFIELD.—On Monday two men named Critchley and Stokes were brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester, on suspicion of being concerned in blowing up an engine-boiler, at the Deep-pit, Sheffield. Inspector Maybury stated that he first observed the prisoners on Tuesday last, and the face of one of them at that time was very much disfigured, evidently by gunpowder. He saw them again together on Friday, and they were in company when taken into custody. The prisoners were remanded till further information could be obtained from Sheffield.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey-street, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of James Brooks, aged 45, who expired on Saturday in King's College Hospital. It appeared that on Saturday morning deceased was driving a cart laden with potatoes to Covent-garden market, when upon reaching the middle of Great Queen-street he was in the act of passing another cart, driven by Charles Dilla, a carman in the employ of Mr. Thompson, farmer, of Tottenham. Dilla crossed the road with his team, forcing the horses in Brooks' cart upon the pavement. A collision taking place, deceased was crushed between the two wheels of the carts. He was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where, in spite of all that could be done for him, he died. The jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter against Charles Dilla," who was committed.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday about one o'clock, an awful instance of sudden death occurred in Upper John-street, Hoxton. The deceased, a man about 50 years of age, was engaged in carrying coals to the house of Mr. Smith (No. 14), when, after emptying a sack into the coal cellar, Mrs. Smith observed to him that his nose was bleeding. He endeavoured to reply, but was unable, in consequence of the rapid flow of blood both from his nose and mouth, and had just strength left to gain the door when he fell down and instantly expired.

ACCIDENT IN THE QUEEN'S PRISON.—On Saturday last the following singular but serious accident occurred to a gentleman named Jackson, an inmate of the Queen's Bench Prison. The unfortunate gentleman, who is about twenty-four years of age, was playing at rackets with another debtor, when having raised the ball, it returned, falling two or three yards behind him, and near where his opponent stood. The latter then struck it, and at the same moment Mr. Jackson turning himself round the ball came in violent contact with his face, when he immediately covering it with his hands and running about apparently in the greatest agony, exclaimed, "Oh, my eye's out; my eye's out!" The lookers-on of the game to their horror discovered that his left eye was lying completely out of its socket on his cheek. A surgeon in the neighbourhood having replaced the eye, pronounced the sight to be irreparably destroyed.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon in the portion of the new building of the British Museum which is destined for the Xanthian marbles, to a carpenter of the name of Lane. He had only been taken on at one o'clock that day, and at half-past four he was a corpse. The unfortunate man was precipitated from the scaffolding of the building, which is in the course of construction, and fell to the ground, a height of nearly 70 feet, upon an iron girde. He was taken up dead.

DEATH FROM CHOKING.—Mr. Wakley on Tuesday held an inquest at the Freemasons' Arms, King's-cross, on the body of Mary Ann Searly, aged 49. It appeared that the deceased, who had an asthmatic complaint, on Thursday last was sitting up in bed, when her husband offered her a cup of tea. She had drunk some, and whilst drinking the remainder she was seized with a cough, became black in the face, and exhibited other symptoms of strangulation. A medical man was at once sent for, but before his arrival life was extinct. Verdict, "Natural death."

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, as Mr. Murphy, a commercial gentleman of respectability in the City, was returning from Highgate-hill, and set off at a fearful pace. Unfortunately, a man named Samuel Rogers, a brewer's labourer, with Mr. and Mrs. Bignell, his uncle and aunt, and Rebecca Meade, one of his cousins, were at that moment walking on the side of the road on which there is no pathway, and when they observed the horse approaching, instead of drawing close to the fence, they, in their alarm, rushed across the road towards the foot-path. The horse and phaeton, however, came up at the instant, and all four were knocked down. Rogers was killed, the shaft of the vehicle having entered his breast. His friend was seriously injured. Mrs. Bignell had her leg broken, and received other injuries. The other female was severely cut and contused. Mr. Murphy was flung out on the road, where he was found in a state of insensibility. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, but Mr. Murphy has been bound over to appear at Clerkenwell Police-office to answer any charge that may be brought against him.

[The following appeared only in our late edition of last week.]

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER AND MOGADORE.

The official report of the Prince de Joinville of his operations before Tangier, has at length been published, and has arrived from Paris by express. We give this important document entire, because it contains the explanation of the motives which induced the attack upon Tangier, and also some interesting details of the object which the Prince had in view in bombarding Mogadore.

Report of the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, on board the steamer *Pluto*, Aug. 10:—

M. le Ministre—Not having time to give you an account by the last courier of our affairs, in detail, as well as of our operations before Tangier, I take advantage of the first moment of leisure to fulfil this duty.

I informed you that on the 28 August, the day fixed for the reply to the ultimatum of our Consul-General, nothing reached us.

I waited then for news of Mr. Hay, before commencing hostile acts.

On the 4th a letter of Sidi Bouslam, Pacha of Laouache, was sent as more measured, more conciliating, than preceding ones; it renewed, nevertheless, the insolent demand of the punishment of the Marshal. The letter of Sidi Bouslam said not a word of the dilaution of the corps of troops collected near Ouchda. As to Abd-el Kader, Sidi Bouslam asserted that he was no longer on the Morocco territory, and that orders had been given to prevent his returning to it.

Nevertheless, the Marshal learned at the same time that Abd-el-Kader had gone into the interior of Morocco.

These accounts had but one object—to trifle with us. Annoyed at learning nothing of Mr. Hay, I sent the *Veloce* steamer to inquire and bring news of him.

The *Veloce* came back on the 5th to Tangier, bringing me word that Mr. Hay was in safety at Mogadore.

In fine, on the evening of the 5th, the *Olma*, coming from Oran, brought me your despatch of the 27th, ordering me to commence hostilities, if the answer to the ultimatum was not satisfactory. It brought us news, also, of the Marshal proving the falsity of the assertions of the Moors respecting Abd-el-Kader.

Heitation was no longer possible. We were amused with deceitful messages while they were preparing war; and we were thus obliged to have recourse to arms.

On the morning of the 6th I attacked the batteries of Tangier. My instructions were to destroy the exterior fortification, but to respect the town.

I could easily have attained this aim by disembarking; but I preferred employing cannon, and rendering the batteries useless, whilst respecting the quarters of the consuls, which but five or six stray bullets reached. We attained this result with the loss of three dead and sixteen wounded, the ships receiving very slight injury.

The enemy confesses a loss of 150 dead and 400 wounded; but it is impossible to ascertain the number of dead, since they were only drawing them from under the ruins on the 8th.

During the engagement, Mr. Hay arrived from Rabat, where he had stopped to see the Emperor. I received him the next day. He told me he found the Emperor much depressed. The news of the retirement of the consuls had reached him. Mr. Hay thanked me for the solitude I had shown with respect to him.

I now proceed to Mogadore, at the other extremity of the empire. Mogadore is the private property of the Emperor. The town itself, as well as the public revenue, is his property. He lets the houses and the ground. It is, in a word, one of the principal sources of his revenue. To attack that city, to destroy it, or to occupy the island that forms the port, until we obtain satisfaction, is to give the most sensible blow to Muley Abderrahman and all the south of his empire.

I shall limit myself for the moment to these two operations, in order to prove to the Emperor that he is deserted by all the world. The affair of Tangier has sufficiently proved that, and that we have the means of doing him serious injury (which we shall try to prove at Mogadore). Moreover, our presence on the coast will recall the Moors from the frontier to the defence of their homes, and will thus facilitate the Marshal's operations.

We can then warn the Emperor, that in spite of what has passed, we still desire peace, and that what we have done at Tangier and Mogadore will prove that he must not trifle with us. If he wishes for peace let him hasten to grant us what we demand, and let acts follow words. If not, if he is not contented, and if he continues to receive and encourage our enemies on the frontier, he must expect extremities from us.

The later despatch of the Marshal Bugeaud contains the following particulars:—Our loss in the day was 14 killed and 64 wounded, including one officer. The island taken, it only remained to us to destroy the batteries of the town, which lie opposite the harbour. Our cannon had already damaged them, but it was necessary to make them completely unfit for service.

Yesterday, when under the cross fire of three steamers and two brigs, 500 men were disembarked; they met with no resistance; we spiked the guns, and threw some of them into the sea. We carried away some of them; the powder magazines were swamped; in fine, we carried off or sunk all the vessels which were lying in the harbour. I believe that we could at that time have penetrated into the interior of the town without danger, but it could have been only a promenade without an object, or without other result than useless pillage. I therefore abstained, and brought back the troops to the island, and the crews on board the ships. I am busy establishing on the island a garrison of 500 men. The occupation of the island without the blockade of the port would be but a half measure. I therefore follow your orders, in closing the port of Mogadore.

The town at this moment is on fire pillaged by the Arabs, who have taken possession, after having driven out the Imperial garrison. The English Consul, his ami and some Europeans, have just come to us.

Mogadore, Aug. 17.

FRANCOIS DE ORLEANS

A subsequent despatch contains the Prince's account of the attack upon Mogadore. It is as follows:—

On board the steam-boat *Pluto*, Mogadore, August 17.

I arrived before Mogadore on the 11th instant. The weather was very bad, and for several days we remained at anchor before the town, without even being able to communicate with one another. Although we rode with two hundred fathoms of chain, the anchors broke like glass.

At length, on the 15th, the weather having taken up, I took advantage of it to attack the town.

The ships *Jemappes* and *Triton* took up a position before the western batteries, with instructions to attack them and to take the coast batteries in the rear. The *Suffren* and *La Belle Poule* took up their position in the northern passage. It was half-past one o'clock when our movement commenced.

As soon as the Arabs saw the vessels moving against the town they opened fire from all the batteries. Before replying to them we waited until every ship had taken up its position. At half-past four o'clock the firing began to slacken. The brigs *Caesard*, *Volage*, and *Argus*, then entered the port and took up their position near the batteries of the island, with which they entered into a spirited contest. At length, at half-past five, the steam-boats, carrying 500 troops, entered the pass, and took up their position in the intervening spaces between the brigs, and the disembarkation of the men was immediately effected.

The island was defended with the courage of despair by 320 men, Moors and Kabyles, who constituted its garrison. A great number of them were killed; 140 of them, who were shut up in a mosque, eventually surrendered.

Our losses in this day's proceedings amount to 14 killed, and 64 wounded. Officer killed:—M. Pottier, lieutenant of artillery. Officers wounded:—MM. Bellanger, captain of a vessel (slightly); Duquesne, captain of a corvette (slightly); Couprent Desbois, lieutenant in the navy (severely); Blaize, mate in the navy (slightly); Martin des Pallieres, sub-lieutenant of infantry (severely); Noel, volunteer of the second class (very severely).

The island having been taken, it only remained to us to destroy the batteries of the town, which lie opposite the harbour. Our cannon had already damaged them, but it was necessary to make them completely unfit for service.

Yesterday, when under the cross fire of three steamers and two brigs, 500 men were disembarked; they met with no resistance; we spiked the guns, and threw them into the sea. We carried away some of them—swamped the powder magazines; in fine, we carried off or sunk all the vessels which were lying in the harbour. I believe that we could at that time have penetrated into the interior of the town without danger, but it could have been only a promenade, without an object, or without other result than useless pillage. I therefore abstained, and brought back the troops to the island, and the crews on board the ships. I am busy establishing on the island a garrison of 500 men. The occupation of the island, without the blockade of the port, would be but a half measure. I therefore follow your orders, in closing the port of Mogadore.

The town at this moment is on fire, pillaged by the Arabs, who have taken possession, after having driven out the Imperial garrison. The English Consul, his family, and some Europeans, have just come to us.

Mogadore, Aug. 16.

FRANCOIS D'ORLEANS.

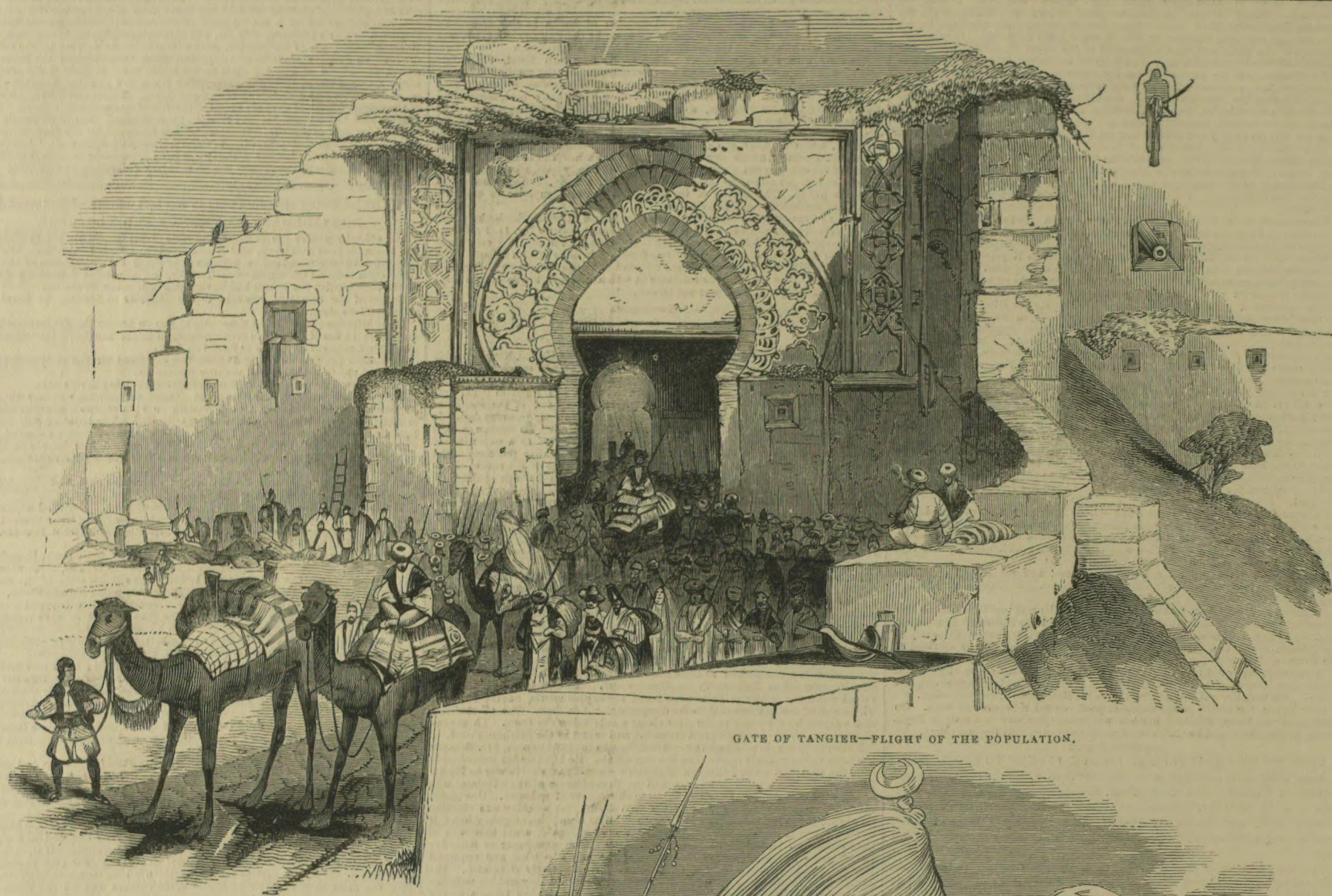
I will not close my despatch without mentioning the services rendered by every person under my orders during the present campaign. Everybody served with a zeal inspired by the ardent love of their country, its honour and interests, and with an absolute devotion to the service of the King.

Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of my respect,

F. D'ORLEANS.

P.S. Amidst the occupations with which I am overwhelmed, I have no time to send you a detailed report. Captain Bouet, who will hand you this despatch, will give you all the information you may desire; I send by him the colours which waved on the city and on the batteries of the island.

F. D'ORLEANS.



GATE OF TANGIER—FLIGHT OF THE POPULATION.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

We resume our illustrations of the War in Morocco with an interesting scene of the flight of the inhabitants, by the gate Marsheim, from the citadel of Tangier, during its recent siege by the French. This celebrated spot, picturesque in itself, and magnificent in its relations—bearing, as it does, the treasury of the city, and being the seat of the local Government—became a point of great importance to the besiegers. It was severely handled, at least, in intention, but it happily escaped with little injury. During the bombardment vast numbers of the population escaped by this gate; and here might be seen an unoffending multitude flying beneath a shower of shells, and forming a sickening episode in the terrific spectacle of war.

On emerging from this gate a splendid view is gained. The eye, glancing forward, across the strait, embraces the majestic sweep of the Spanish coast, with Tarifa, Gibraltar, and the opposite point of Cape Malabatta. To the right spread the white sands of the burning coast of Africa, washed by the emerald seas, but scarcely varied—so immense is their monotony—by the hundred scudding sails of the descendants of the Sellee rovers. At our feet, to the left, lie the town and bay of Tangier; the former glittering with white and brightly-coloured houses, and the latter filled with the thundering navy of France, and the vigilant fleets of other nations.

From this spot, sacred alike to Romans, Moors, and Britons—the only place, after the expulsion of the Moors, on which the sons of the Prophet could freely mingle with the civilised nations of the earth—both Moors and Europeans have been driven.

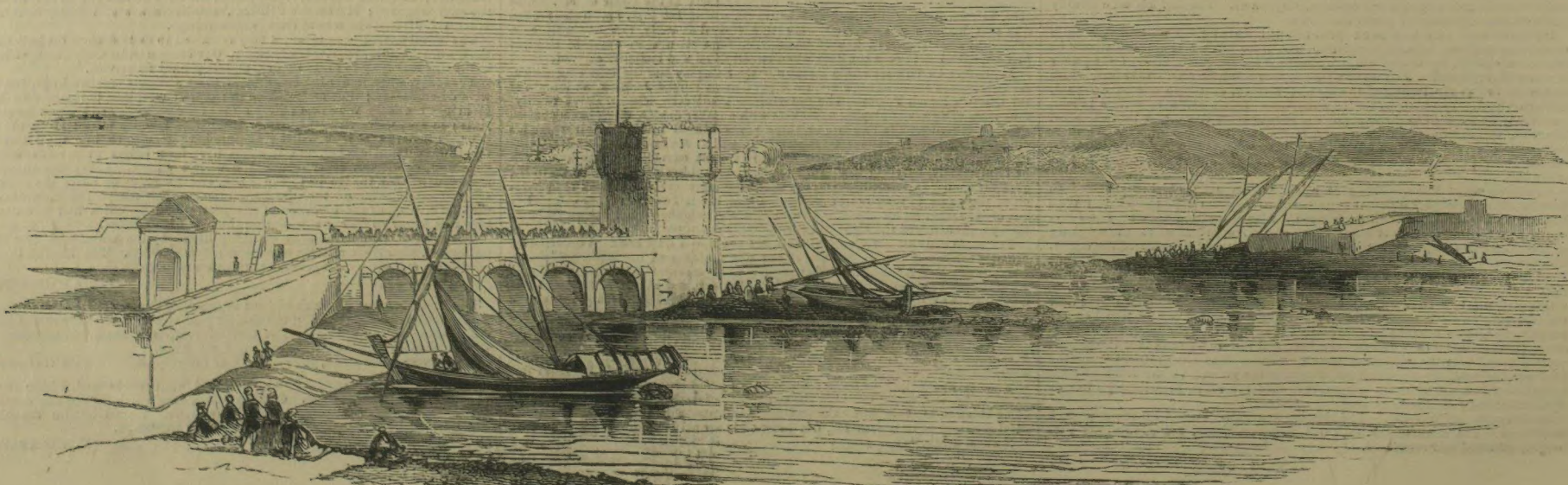
One hundred and sixty years ago Tangier was in the possession of the English; but Charles II. found the maintenance of a sufficient garrison there to be too expensive; and the nation refusing to grant supplies, the fortifications and mole were blown up. On the retirement of the English, the Moors quickly occupied the place, which has since continued in their possession.

It is a singular fact that “rifles” were introduced into the British service in 1680, and were first used by the Life Guards at the siege of Tangier. It is also remarkable, that about the same period the “Grenadiers” were introduced into the army, and did good service at this memorable siege. According to the quaint language of the day, “a company was formed of men who each carried a large pouch filled with hand-grenades. These men were instructed to ignite the fuses, and to cast the grenades into forts, trenches, or amidst the ranks of their enemies, where the explosion was calculated to do much execution; and the men, deriving their designation from the combustibles with which they were armed, were styled Grenadiers.” Although the hand-grenades have long since been laid aside, yet one company, which is designated “The Grenadier Company,” continues to form part of every battalion in the English service.

The second illustration is an episode from the Battle of Isly, representing a death-struggle between an Arab standard-bearer and a French soldier. The flag, which, in the original, is striped with three horizontal bands, one of light yellow, and two of light red, and variously embellished with inscriptions from the Koran, is, we believe, a curiosity in this country; and perhaps the Arab sword may be deemed, for the beauty of its shape, to be worthy of imitation. The



FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD—BATTLE OF ISLY.



ISLAND OF MOGADORE.



ABD-EL-KADER AND HIS MOORISH ALLIES.

Arab cap is a doubled kerchief, bound round the temples with a fillet of coloured thread.

We perceive by the *Moniteur* that several Moorish trophies have already been received in Paris. An imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. Colonel Dumas, aide-de-camp of the King, accompanied by Captain Bouet, of the navy, who was selected to convey these trophies to Paris, handed them, in the absence of Marshal Oudinot, Governor of the Invalides, to General Petit, commander of the hotel, who received them in the presence of the military invalids, drawn up under arms in division. The colours, to the number of six, were then carried by as many decorated non-commissioned officers before the Invalids formed in line, who received them with the greatest enthusiasm, the drums in the mean time beating a royal salute. A considerable multitude were present at this affecting military solemnity.

As Marshal Bugeaud's detailed despatch appeared only, in part, in our late edition of last week, we subjoin a few extracts:—The despatch is dated, "Camp, near Coudiat Abderrahman, August 17," and

the Marshal describes the action as a "great battle." After noticing some preparatory skirmishes, the Marshal says, "I passed a first time the Isly, at dawn, without meeting the enemy. On arriving, at eight in the morning, on the heights of Djurf-el-Akhdar, we perceived all the Moorish camps still in their places, extending over the slopes of the right bank. All the cavalry composing them had moved forward, in order to attack us at the second passage of the river. Amidst a large mass stationed on the highest part, we perfectly distinguished the group of the Emperor's son, his flag and his parasol—the badge of his command."

The enemy's cavalry being divided by its own movements, and by my march, which cut it in two, deemed the moment come to make an issue upon the capital point, which in my opinion was the camp I supposed to be defended by the infantry and artillery. I ordered Col. Tartos to echelonner his nineteen squadrons by the left, so that his last echelon might rest on the right bank of the Isly.

Colonel Jusuf commanded the first echelon, which consisted of six squadrons of Spahis, very closely supported in the rear by three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs.

Having put to the sword a good number of horse, Colonel Jusuf attacked that immense camp. After receiving several discharges of artillery, he found it filled

with horse and foot soldiers, who disputed every inch of the ground. The reserve of the three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs arrived—a fresh impulse was imparted—the artillery was captured—and the camp carried.

It was covered with dead bodies and dead horses. The whole artillery, all the provisions and war stores, the tent of the Emperor's son, the tents of all the chiefs, the shops of numerous traders accompanying the army—everything, in short, remained in our power. But this bright episode of the campaign had cost us dear—four officers of the Spahis and Chasseurs had lost their lives in it, and several others were wounded.

At last General Bugeaud, commanding the right wing, seeing the immense danger the Second Regiment of Chasseurs were exposed to detached the battalion of Zouaves, a battalion of the 13th Light Infantry, and the 9th battalion of Chasseurs of Orleans, in order to attack the enemy on the side of the mountains. That movement determined their retreat. Colonel Morris then resumed the offensive against them, and executed several successful charges in the pass whereby they were retiring; that episode was one of the most vigorous of the day—550 chasseurs of the 2d combated 6,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Each chasseur brought back a trophy of this engagement—one a flag, another a horse, &c.

It was then noon, the heat was great, the troops of all arms were greatly



REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MOROCCO.

Fatigued. There was no more baggage nor artillery to take, since all was taken. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and led all the troops back to the Sultan's camp. Colonel Jusuf had made me to relieve the tent of the Emperor's son. The standards taken from the enemy had been got together to the number of eighteen, and eleven pieces of artillery, the parol of the Emperor's son, and a great number of the trophies.

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us in consequence of the ravines. This army has, besides, lost almost all its material. It must have had from 1,500 to 2,000 wounded.

Our loss was—four officers killed, and 70 wounded; and 25 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 80 wounded.

From all accounts of the prisoners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 23,000. They showed themselves very bold, but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The boldest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well was the force of combination and a well-constituted infantry to support their movements. With a Government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the condition of success in battles.

The third scene is the island of Mogadore, viewed from the fortifications of the city. The tower in the foreground is the powder bastion, and the battery adjoining, on which the Moors prided themselves, as they were mounted with brass guns. On the island are

seen a mosque and two batteries, the only two buildings of importance. The fortified rocks on the right form the channel of the harbour to the south.

The annexed engraving shows the Arsenal of Mogadore before the recent bombardment.

Next is a group of Abd-el-Kader and his Moorish allies; showing "the Lion of the Desert," surrounded by his staff and Moorish officers: among the accessories, the pipe-bearer, the tatar in attendance, the standard-bearer, &c., will be readily recognized.

Lastly, is a review of the Moorish troops, outside the walls of Morocco. This spectacle differs wholly from an European notion of a "review." Instead of the formal manoeuvres of our well-disciplined armies, the barbaric habits of the desert give a romantic air of freedom to the meeting. The "review" is not so much, in fact, an inspection, as it is a kind of tourney, in which both inspector and inspected prove, by mimic conflicts, their respective strength and skill. In our engravings, the mob army will be seen forward in picturesque array, witnessing the tilting of picked men of their tribes. Such is a specimen of the exercises by which these semi-barbaric troops seek to prepare themselves for contests with the highly-disciplined armies of Europe.

Webster, of the Haymarket, is making in the interior of this house are most judicious. We have more than once deplored the ignorance of theatrical architects; but in this instance we have every reason to approve of the skill and taste exhibited in the construction of the boxes, the lines of which will all radiate from the centre of the stage, by which every person will be enabled to have a full view of the actors and the scenery. In most of our theatres the plan of the side boxes is quite absurd.

MADAME GRISI.—Great squabbling, disappointment, and rage have taken place between this imperious cantatrice and the managers of the Italian Opera at Paris. The lady, if she could have her way, would have no principal tenor but Mario. Moriani is certainly a dangerous man by his side.

We are glad to find that Covent Garden, which it was feared was for ever closed against theatrical entertainments, has been let to Laurent, by whom it will be opened early in October. M. Laurent originally introduced the Promenade Concerts into this country; and as he has had much experience in theatrical matters, there is no doubt that he will produce an entertainment worthy of patronage. M. Laurent, we hear, begins with Promenade Concerts on a grand scale, and at Christmas he intends to try dramatic performances.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first of September completed that which the twelfth of August began, and grouse and partridge-shooting have cleared the town of the few good men and true that yachting and cricket had left it. In the sporting circles the solitude is complete, as perfect as it is in the social; which is as entire as anything probably that has yet been accomplished in the way of a vacuum. The river sleeps from the stroke of the lusty wageman, and the red Indian is encamped at Lord's. The metropolitan beau braves the breeze of foreign climes; the metropolitan belle is found by the waters of far Baden-Baden. St. James's is as funereal as though it were St. Sepulchre's; and the echoes of May-Fair grow blue-mouldy. Such is town, from which men fly as if the cholera had made head-quarters in Trafalgar-square, and we crave the reader's leave to join in the retreat. It is the classical month for leaving town; Horace turned his back on Rome—"horis Septembris": an autumn by the Tiber didn't suit his constitution; because, very probably, he had taken enough out of it during the antecedent season. Michaelmas is the countersign of the rural—the pass-word from the city to the shade. It is well—for we are stanch Septemberers—it is well to go forth when filberts and partridges are brown, into the fields which have put on russet, when the very geese are no longer verdant,

And nought but the spirit of Joakins is green.

In short, when there is nothing of that spoony tint to be met with but a green-gage—a vegetable that like a good horse cannot be of a bad colour. It is excellent to sally out on the first of September, bedight, like Master Hawthorn, in "Love in a Village;" but the pleasure is not communicable; you can't transfer the effects of your dog and your gun by mesmeric manipulations to the columns of a newspaper, and thence to the patient-reader. You might send him a brace of birds, indeed, which would be part of their effects (if you are not a Cockney), but the soul-stirring influence of the stubble and the stanch pointer, are things only to be imagined. For this reason, we turn to matters of fact, cordially wishing you lots of sport what time you take your pleasure with

The nut-brown partridges and brilliant pheasants.

The list of national sports, or contests of skill, science, and manhood, is a meagre one at this season of the year. Yachting and rowing, as far as regards wager-matches, are at an end—cricket nevertheless flourishes, and every day gives rise to displays of the noble game. These, however, bear for the most part, during the present week, more of a local character, than issues in which the public is interested, and therefore do not require especial notice.

The turf has been barren of any affairs of moment. We had the Warwick Autumn Meeting; but its chief feature was a handicap—the Leamington Stakes—won by a three-year-old, carrying 4st. 10lbs. It is a pity Lord Exeter had not named his Algonron for the Leger, as he would have made a nice companion for Red Deer—now third favourite—handicapped for the Chester Cup at four stone! Rumour is very busy about the past Derby and approaching St. Leger. For the latter it is whispered there is more than one nomination now in the market in the category of Running Rein and Leander. No doubt every suspected animal will be carefully examined. Is it squeamishness that prevents the parties overtly connected with certain four-year-olds that ran in the last Derby and Oaks being requested to refrain from visiting Tattersall's, and other places resorted to by racing gentlemen? There is little doubt now entertained as to Ratan having been made safe—the plot will presently come out, supported by all the characters. In the mean time, Samuel Rogers, his joc, has been suspended from riding for the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck. It would be premature to give the names of the individuals said to be implicated in the affair; they may be innocent; they are so to be regarded till proved to be guilty. It is fit to observe, however, that they do not now attend Tattersall's. The racing for the approaching week is confined to minor meetings, of which there will be plenty. The Leger, however, will cast its shadows before the all-important issue; of these we shall make our horoscope.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The only betting of any consequence was on the St. Leger, in which we have two or three movements to record. Scott's horses were backed in a lot against the field at evens, and Ithuriel and The Princess for large sums at the prices returned below. The other two—for to the misfortune of the innocent public it includes also Bay Monus and Valerian—were at a discount. If we add that Red Deer was in steady favour at 7 to 1, and that Foigh-a-Ballagh was backed frequently at 11 and 12 to 1, we shall have noticed all the leading points of a very flat afternoon.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
100 to 15 agst Ravens (t)	8 to 1 agst Ashted Pet	
8 to 1 — Artful Dodger	20 to 1 — Ravensworth	
LEAMINGTON STAKES.		
5 to 1 agst Algonron (t)	5 to 1 agst Counsellor (t)	
Several offers to back Advice, but no price made.		
ST. LEGER.		
Even on Scott's lot	5 to 1 agst Bay Monus	12 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh
4 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t)	12 to 1 — The Princess	(taken)
9 to 2 — The Curé (t)	(taken freely)	7 to 2 & 4 to 1 agst The Curé
7 to 1 — Red Deer (t)	10 to 1 — Valerian	were laid in several instances
DERBY, 1845.		
25 to 1 agst Newsmonger (t)	30 to 1 agst Kedger (t)	

The betting at Tattersall's, on Thursday, was not worth a quotation, but we collect that at a strong muster of the professional and amateur operators at Warwick; The Curé, Ithuriel, Red Deer, and The Princess, were backed for great stakes, and that the consequence was a decline in the quotations against Bay Monus, Valerian, and Foigh-a-Ballagh. We have been presented with the following, as the final prices on Wednesday night:—

7 to 2 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Bay Monus	25 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	12 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	33 to 1 — Ugly Buck
6 to 1 — Red Deer	12 to 1 — Valerian	40 to 1 — Lightning
8 to 1 — The Princess		

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes, of 50 sovs each, with 25 added.		
Mr Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. E. Buckley's David, 5 yrs	(Marlow)	2
The Guy Stakes, of 50 sovs each.		
Mr. Wreford's b c by Camel and Lord Warwick's The Mule divided the stakes, and The Mule walked over.		
The Leamington Stakes, of 25 sovs each.		
Lord Exeter's Algonron, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb	(Sharp)	1
Mr. Jacques's Advice, 3 yrs, 4st 8lb	(Berwick)	2
WEDNESDAY.		
The Yearling Stakes, of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.		
Mr. Robins's Confab, by Chit Chat, 3lb	(H. Darling)	1
Lord Warwick's The Mule, 3lb	(Whitehouse)	2
Two-Year-Old Sweeps, of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.		
Sir J. Gerard's Pluto, by Sheet Anchor	(Nat)	1
Mr. J. Walter's My Mary	(Marlow)	2
Match 50 sovs. Two miles.		
Mr. Austin's High Over, 6 yrs, 11st	(King)	1
Mr. Cowper's Independence, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb	(Roots)	2
Won by two lengths.		
The Warwick Cup, by subs of 10 sovs each.		
Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, walked over.		
The Town Plate of £30.		
Mr. Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb	(Whitehouse)	1
Sir C. Cockerell's Niobe, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	(S. Darling, jun.)	2

CRICKET.

THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB AND GROUND V. THE SOUTH HANTS CLUB AND GROUND.—This most excellent match was played on Thursday and Friday, upon Day's ground at Southampton. The exhibition of play in every department of this match was of a high character. The Marlborough went in first, and



THE ARSENAL, AT MOGADORE

LITERATURE.

THE ART OF MAKING VALENCIENNES LACE. By MADAME DE CONDÉ.

Notwithstanding the variety of patterns, and beauty of fabric, of lace, produced in this country, especially at Nottingham, Buckinghamshire, &c., the costly lace made in Flanders, which is known as "Valenciennes," maintains its ancient superiority. It owes its preeminence from the peculiar strength of fabric, possessing a quality which we are not able to define, but refer to the fair sex, who devote their time to such matters. This we know, that every lady of rank, whether in the ball-room or the saloon, who has a taste for the elegant and recherché, considers Valenciennes lace as an almost indispensable auxiliary to costume. Our English ladies have, until now, occupied themselves merely with the quality of Valenciennes lace; but by aid of the little work before us, they may become proficient in the art of making it. The volume is in miniature, is neat and pretty, its style is modest, clear, gradual, and inviting, replete with instruction for the industrious fair.

By the way, ladies by acquiring the art of lace-making, will better appreciate the labour of the poor; they will no longer refuse the fair claim for a good article, nor will they be deceived in their purchase of it. Lace-making has many advantages. It is a work which requires reflection; memory is brought into active play, skill can be exerted in the change of patterns, drawing may assist as an accessory to sketch new designs.

The writer of this little book, Madame de Condé (who in more prosperous days devoted a portion of her time and income to the founding a school for the indigent in the neighbourhood where she resided), has had the opportunity of acquiring the art of making Valenciennes lace, to which she now turns, in the hope of benefiting herself and family, and we hope that she may have the satisfaction of converting an amusement of happier days into a source of profit for her fatherless children.

THE BACHELOR'S OWN BOOK: being Twenty-four Passages in the Life of Mr. Lambkin, Gent. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. D. Bogue.

This is a series of comic etchings, illustrative of the progress which a gentleman, "just come into his property," makes in the world: "each varied scene of coloured life" he is made to appear in; but we think he cuts a better figure on his outset than he ever does afterwards; he "makes his toilet to admiration!" The next scene, "Going a court-ing," is graphic, and his performance at a picnic "very ridiculous." His interview with the lawyer is happily and powerfully conceived and executed. The scene with "the kind-hearted cabman" is also good. Altogether, this is a rich specimen of Cruikshank's fertile humour, and must prove a very amusing bagatelle for the drawing-room table. The accessories in the several plates, as usual, are excellent.

THE MEDICAL TIMES.—PHARMACEUTICAL NUMBER.

Within the pages of this valuable journal is to be found, at all times, not only such information as may interest the profession to which it immediately devotes itself, but also an immense mass of facts in chemistry and pharmacy. The Part before us contains more than one hundred closely-printed pages of minute details, the majority of which are useful and important to the operative chemist and druggist.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SACRED PIANIST, &c. By EDWARD CLARE. Books I. and II. R. Cocks and Co.

No. I commences with the "Morning Hymn" irreverently treated—triple's have no connexion with psalmody. The "Evening Hymn," on the next page, is ridiculously handled—vide bars 3 and 5: the latter exhibits a solecism in harmony.

No. II, is of the same character as the former. The arranger's notion of sacred music seems to be on a par with that of the man who compared the organ at Haarlem to a large hurdy-gurdy, and ejaculated in rapture, "How I should like to play *Foutez vous danser* on that ere instrument!"

I DREAM OF ALL THINGS FREE. New Song. Composed by EDWARD CLARE. H. White, Oxford-street.

A pleasing, flowing melody, which would probably have been original a hundred years ago. The first line of the words is sufficiently suggestive to any composer's slumbering fancy. A few careless, consecutive octaves might as well be omitted. In the first bar of the second verse the chord of the sixth and fifth produces a bad effect—in fact the seventh to the fundamental should not have been used at all.

THE ROYAL DUMKA AND BOHEMIAN POLKAS. By EDWARD CLARE. H. White, Oxford-street.

Of all the inflections that fashion has ever made us suffer under, the Polka-mania is the worst. The gestures of this satyr revel can only be rivalled in beauty by the nomenclature which describes the various kinds of it—Polka—Dumka, &c.: what euphony! As usual, there are no harmonies but those of tonic and dominant alternated, which is variety sufficient for this species of composition (?)

CLARE'S LESSONS IN HARMONY, &c. H. White, Oxford-street. The idea or design of this work is excellent: it presents a very

concise form of instruction to those who will undertake or self-impose the drudgery of what Logier very aptly called "a mock science," namely, Thorough Bass. It is an extract of a larger work entitled "Practical Harmony," in the absence of which the foot-notes or references of the present pages are useless; this is a defect, but otherwise a good deal of information may be gleaned from them. The same author's "Practical Exercises on Pianoforte Preluding," contain nothing worthy of either praise or censure. Preluding is improvising, which cannot be taught by any rules.

TAKE HER; SHE HATH LONG BEEN OURS. Ballad; written by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.; composed by WELLINGTON G. GUERNSEY. Monro and May.

A very graceful, flowing melody in B flat, well harmonised. If there be any fault in it, it consists in the too-frequently recurring modulation into the dominant of its relative minor, which, in some slight degree, produces an unpleasant monotony. The fifth of the key might have been advantageously resorted to, particularly in the fifteenth and sixteenth bars of the strain.

REMINISCENCES OF BURNS. Fantasia for the pianoforte; composed in honour of the Burns' Festival on the banks of the Doon, and inscribed to the Sons of the Poet. By Ricardo Linter. D'Almaine and Co, Soho-square.

A very brilliant and effective fantasia, upon some of the most popular Scotch airs which are identified with the immortal bard. The treatment of "Scots wha hae," and "Ye banks and braes," pleases us the best, but all the others are also very neatly and cleverly arranged. The lithographed title-page is one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen.

YOU TOLD ME THAT YOU LOV'D ME. Ballad; written by EDWARD MOXHAM; composed by ANNE BLAKE. Chappell, London.

This is a simple flowing melody, not over marked by originality—for we can say of some passages with *The Stranger*, "I have heard that air before, but it was to other words." It nevertheless cannot fail to please when sung with grace and feeling.

THE PRACTICAL ORGANIST, Edited by J. G. HERZOG. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a truly valuable work, and will prove of vast utility to those who devote their study to the noblest of instruments, and at the same time to the more intellectual parts of melodic counterpoint, with which the various portions of this first number abound. At page 6, there is a little bit of learned affectation shown in the use of the terms "Ionian mode" and "Mixolydian mode"—in the first place, we know not accurately what the ancient Greeks meant by them, and in the next, if we did, there is no application of them to modern harmony, seeing that they did not understand counterpoint! The concluding voluntary contains many passages of ingenious contrivance, and is a composition which reflects the highest credit upon its author, Geissler. The fugue and interweaving of the double subjects are most masterly.

THE CREATION: an Oratorio composed by JOSEPH HAYDN, newly arranged for the Piano Forte by JOHN BISHOP. R. Cocks and Co. This magnificent oratorio was first performed in the year 1798, at the Schartenburg Palace, but did not appear in this country until 1800, when, as Mr. Bishop informs us in his Preface, "the score arrived by a King's messenger from Vienna on Saturday the 22nd of March, at nine o'clock in the evening; was copied into parts by Mr. Thomas Goodwin for 120 performers, rehearsed, and performed at Covent Garden Theatre on the Friday following under the direction of Mr. John Ashley, and Sons." There certainly was no loss of time here.

With Mr. Bishop's accustomed and praiseworthy reverence for a great man's thoughts, he has spared evidently no pains in taking his text from the most authentic sources, and, as he says himself, has endeavoured (succeeded, we would say) to embody every essential point in the original score, published by Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel, of Leipzig; avoiding, on the one hand, the introduction of needless difficulties, and, on the other, the presenting the world with so puerile an arrangement, as to leave no traces of the grandeur of the author's conceptions. One great excellence of Mr. Bishop's compressions from score is the clearness with which he preserves the march of the parts—there is no slovenliness—the orchestral partition might be written back again from his adaptations without any material deviation from the original. This alone would prove the superiority of his ability for the tasks which his liberal and judicious publishers have so successfully employed him in. We hope to see much more at his hands.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—This house is to open on the 1st of October with a strong operatic and ballet company. Amongst the artistes already engaged are Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, and the charming Anna Thillon, whom we fear Mr. Maddox will very much miss at the next opening of the Princess's. Carlotta Grisi and Dumilâtre, with others of considerable note, will support the ballet. The gentlemen vocalists, with some probable additions, will be Borroni, Stretton, and Harrison.

MR. BALFE.—This prolific and popular composer is now busily engaged, in conjunction with the author of his last libretto (Mr. Bunn), in the composition of a new opera.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The alterations which the new lessee, Mr.

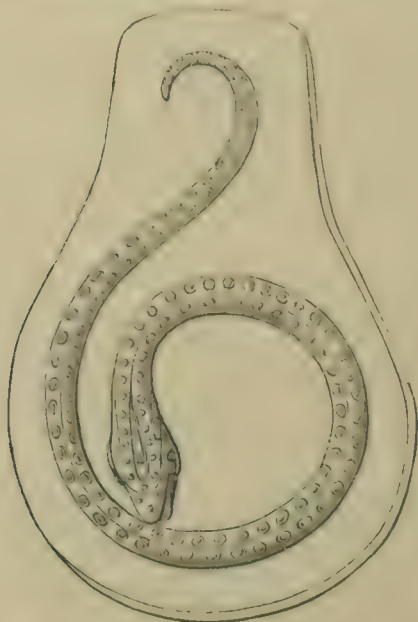
BOW-MEETING AT PRADDOE, NEAR OSWESTRY.
 Yesterday week, an elegant archery fête was given at Praddoe, the delightful seat of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, when the Royal British Bowmen made a very interesting display of their prowess. On approaching the scene of festivity, it was exhilarating to the eye and heart to see on the green slopes and knolls the white tents surrounding the great tent, with their banners floating in the morning breeze; and to catch the distant sounds of music from among the groves, not just beginning to be edged with the golden embroidery of earliest autumn. Carriage and the beams of the forenoon sun began to glisten on the leaves and gleam on the sparkling water, where two pretty little vessels displayed their white sails and playful streamers, when splendid equipages began to pour in their noble and fashionable guests, who soon filled the sloping lawn, those of the Society being attired in the uniform of "Line-in-green." All being courteously received by the honourable host and hostess, the trumpet sounded to the important business of the day, and the archery commenced in far more than common interest, it being a strenuous contention for the two Royal Prizes given by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria—that for the ladies being a richly-jewelled turquois serpent bracelet, value £25; and for the gentlemen a massive and splendid silver salver, of the same value. The Lady Paramount was Mrs. Bidulph, of Clirk Castle; the Lady Patrons, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, rector of Westleton, who at the last bow-meeting won the Prize Honour and Feather, which this day she wore, and right worthily did it beauty become her. The President was John Heaton, Esq., of Mid-Heaton; and the Vice-President Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. The society consists of 203 members, 37 only of whom were present; but the visitors were unusually numerous, and the day most auspiciously fine, absolutely without a cloud. The Royal British Bowmen a powerful band were in attendance, and from time to time poured forth their rich and heart-string strains; particularly a melody composed in the Welsh style, called "*Emyr Brydychanol*," composed by Townsend Mathewson, Esq., M.P., and arranged by Mr. Hughes, which was repeatedly encored; several sets of the most fashionable quadrilles and polkas, to which many of the company danced; and above all, a variety of the incomparable national melodies of their own native mountains. The shooting proceeded with vigour and animation, the ladies taking from target to target the distance of sixty yards, and the gentlemen one hundred. Strong and anxious was the interest excited whenever an arrow pierced near the bull's eye. At two the trumpet sounded to dinner.



BOW-MEETING AT PRADOC, NEAR OSWESTRY.

and the moving tide of well-dressed company advanced slow and gracefully towards the spacious feasting-tent, where, notwithstanding the restrictive rules of the society, four very long tables were sumptuously set out, crowded to excess, and profusion of richness with every delicacy of the season; among which were four haunches of venison, and hot pasties of the same, and ten brace of grouse, together with all luxurious viands, rich fruits, and racy wines. The number that sat down to these luxuries were 326, besides others who were elsewhere accommodated. The courteous attention of the honourable host and hostess, and their family, were very gratifying. Toasts of loyalty and conviviality followed; and among the songs was one composed and sung by the venerable Mr. Parker, of Sweeney, on the recent happy wedding in the Kenyon family, and in which our commemorative record is thus referred to:—

I have seen it in print, and its credibly stated,
Concerning our Bow-Meeting feats; and they say,
That we have already been well illustrated,
And published at large in the "News" of the day.



LADIES' BRACELET PRIZE, VALUE £25.

— Another ballad, sung by Mr. Harcourt, of Buckinghamshire, and composed by the Rev. the Warden of Ruthin, to an Irish melody, on the legend of St.

Swithin, elicited well-merited applause. After the 'repast, the contest was resumed with redoubled ardour; and after many admirable shots, the royal turquoise serpent bracelet was adjudged to Miss Isabella Thelwall. The massive silver to Thomas Lovett, Esq., of Fernhill. The gold medal for the best shoot-



GENTLEMEN'S PRIZE PLATE, VALUE £25.

ing of the year, to Miss Thelwall. The silver medal (second best) to Miss Fletcher. And the best shot, Miss Townshend. Tea was then served in the tents, after which the company promenaded in the grounds; and, at length, the carriages, of which there were seventy-six, glided away through the woodland scenery, as the last golden lights of the evening were leaving the smiling uplands.

Among the numerous guests were the Earl and Countess of Powis and the Ladies Herbert; Viscount Clive; Lord Kenyon and the Hon. Lloyd and Mrs. Kenyon; Lord Berwick and the Hon. Misses Hill, and the Hon. Major and Charles Hill; Hon. Captain, Mrs. and Misses Bridgman, and the Hon. George Bridgman; Hon. E. R. B. and Mrs. Feilding; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and the Misses Godsall; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lovett; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and Miss Heaton; Sir Robert Curlew; Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton; Lady Edwardes; General, Mrs., and the Misses Tremembere.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY

Thomas Purdon, Esq., the Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary at Dublin, whose kindness towards Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, has been the theme of general commendation, is of a highly



THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

respectable family in the county of Westmeath, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a degree of M.A. Subsequently, Mr. Purdon entered into mercantile speculation, and proceeded to Virginia, in America; an enterprise which, we regret to state, did not turn out as profitable as expected. He returned to Ireland, where he married one of the daughters of the late Alderman Archer, treasurer to the old Corporation of the City of Dublin, through whose interest he was nominated Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary, full twenty years since. His condescension, kindness, and good nature, have been duly appreciated by the Liberator and other traversers, for whose accommodation he gave up his private residence, taking one for his family in the immediate vicinity of Richmond.

THE SPHYNX BOAT-CLUB.

The second annual Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Sculls and Presentation Pin, came off on Wednesday week, from opposite Chiswick Church to Kew Bridge. Soon after starting, Messrs. Muxworthy and Fincham drew ahead of the other two competitors, and were scull and scull for nearly a quarter of a mile, when Mr. Muxworthy gained the lead, and arrived at Kew Bridge first, by about half-a-minute; Mr. Fincham, 2nd; Mr. Reid, third; and Mr. Adams, fourth. The latter was, at one period, in the second place, but was unable to retain it. The pair of silver sculls engraved



PRIZE SCULLS, SPHYNX CUTTER CLUB.

above, are elegantly executed in silver: they are retained by the winner for one year, and then again contested for by the Club.

TEMPORARY CHURCH AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCAS.

The annexed view represents a church of wood which has just been erected in the district of Kentish-Town, St. Pancras, for the use of the congregation, while the parochial chapel is undergoing extensive alterations and enlargement. It is built entirely of wood, on brick foundations, and is the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse, who is largely concerned in preparing buildings of this description, and has a Treasury grant, allowing him to manufacture, free of duty, framed churches, chapels, schools, and dwellings, to export to her Majesty's various colonies. Although of considerable dimensions, and capable of accommodating 500 adults and 300 children, it has been prepared and erected in the course of one month; and was opened for divine service on Sunday last. A description of the building, which has been much admired, and does great credit to Mr. Thompson, may be interesting to our readers.

It consists of a tower, 10 feet square, surmounted by a belfry, forming the entrance to two lobbies, right and left, each 9 feet by 8 feet, communicating with the nave or choir, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, divided from the side aisles by a range of columns, that support an open framed roof; the side aisles are each 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, thus making the whole width 48 feet. At the end of the nave or choir is the chancel, 30 feet long by 28 feet wide, terminating with a recessed communion, 15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. At the end of one aisle is the vestry, 8 feet by 6 feet; and at the end of the other is the robing-room, of the same dimensions, communicating with the pulpit.

The body of the church receives its light from two ranges of clerestory windows, of "vitreous cloth," the light from which, although subdued in tone, is very brilliant. The walls are formed in compartments, the inside finished with neat oak paper in panels, which has a quiet appearance, well adapted for its intended purpose. The outside panels and the entire of the roof are covered with "Croggan's Patent Asphalted Felt," a non-conductor of both heat and cold; the roofs being covered, as well as all the outside wood and the open roof inside, with "Jeffery's Patent Marine Glue," the colour of which on the wood has a fine rich effect, and it is the most perfect non-absorbent of moisture and non-conductor of electric fluid. The seats are all open benches.

The erection of this church will show that for the very limited sum of about 10s. per sitting, a congregation may be provided with a neat and comfortable church, so planned as to have all the essentials of Christian architecture, until they are enabled to erect structures of greater pretensions and more durable materials. And we think the subject of supplying temporary places of worship in some of our thickly-peopled manufacturing districts, while church building funds are in process of collection, too often a slow and tedious operation, well worthy of the attention of the authorities of the church, and the societies engaged in providing for the spiritual instruction of the people.



TEMPORARY CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

BADEN-BADEN.

This celebrated "Spa" is now in high season; and at this moment, probably, its visitors treble the ordinary population, which is upwards of 4000. Baden is situated on the promontory of the Black Forest, between woody hills of the most inviting aspect, and in one of the most charming valleys close to the Oel river, which for a long time formed the frontier between Alemanis and Rhenish Franconia. The town is not large; it numbers about six thousand inhabitants, but increases from year to year on account of the great influx of visitors who take the waters. The number of those visitors amounted in the year 1841 to 10,000, of which 3000 were Frenchmen and 2000 Englishmen. During winter there are about three or four hundred. Baden is second in rank to Wiesbaden and the most frequented German Spas. The Germans regret very much that there French manners and the French language are mostly in vogue. In addition to the above visitors, or invalids, immense crowds arrive (particularly on Sundays) from Strasbourg and Carlsruhe, either by steam boats or railway. The air is mild and salubrious.

Among the churches the parish church is the most remarkable. It was built in the 14th century, but burnt to the ground in the year 1680, and rebuilt in 1754. This church contains the tombs of the Catholic Markgraves of Baden since Bernard (1431), and those of Leopold William and Louis William, both celebrated warriors in the wars against the Turks. The former fought with Stahremberg and Montecuculi against the Turks, and died in 1671, at Warasdein, in Hungary. The latter, Prince Ludovicus, as he is generally called in the popular air, the most distinguished general of his time, made twenty-six campaigns, and was never conquered in the many battles he fought. He was the companion of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and died in 1707. The visitor can have no difficulty in discovering the place where he lies, for a monument, miserably executed by the sculptor Pigalle, at once points out the spot. Behind the church is the Antiquarian Hall, erected in the year 1810, and serves for the preservation of Roman antiquities found here. We see among the many remarkable antiquities a mile-stone, with the name of Marc Aurelius (Caracalla), several stones dedicated to Neptune, several others to Hercules, a bad copy of the altar of Mercury, the original of which is on the Staufenberg, tombs of Roman soldiers, &c. Opposite to the Antiquarian Hall is the Old Spa, near to it the Vapour Bath. Lately there has been erected a new saloon, not to be surpassed in grandeur and elegance; and not far from the Conversation Hall, which is the rendezvous, or the *quartier*, most frequented by Englishmen. The hot springs, of which there are thirteen, issue from the rock of the Castle Terrace, called



ARMS OF THE DUCHY OF BADEN-BADEN.

Schnecken Garten, situated behind the church, and suitable pipes lead the water into the various baths in the town. The degree of temperature varies from 37 degrees to 54 degrees Reaumur (115 degrees to 153 degrees Fahrenheit), and the supply of hot water amounts to about 150,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The principal spring, very close to the Antiquarian Hall, called the Ursprung (primitive spring), is covered in; the vault is the work of the Romans. The Stahl Baths (steel baths) are on the way to Lichtenthal.

The new castle, built in 1471, embellished in 1579, destroyed in 1699, and partly restored, is situated on a hill which commands the town, affording towards three sides the most magnificent view, viz., the Rheintal (Rhine Valley), the valleys of Baden, and its environs. There are many paintings, mostly consisting of portraits of the Markgraves of Baden, whose dynasty was extinct in 1771. A part of the edifice is fitted up as a summer habitation for the Grand Dowager Duchess Stephanie, adopted daughter of Napoleon, the daughter of Josephine's brother-in-law, the Viscount de Beauharnais, and widow of Grand Duke Charles, who died in 1818.

Contiguous to the castle is a small garden, laid out with exquisite taste. The most remarkable are the subterranean vaults and cells, constructed of stone, and provided with iron doors, regarding the origin of which, history makes no mention, but tradition has a thousand things to relate. At one time it was supposed that those subterranean vaults were Roman baths, at another that they were dungeons. At any rate, there are no visible traces of there ever having been old baths, although there is no doubt that their origin was Roman.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie has also a pavilion: in that part of the town called Redig, once a Roman burial-ground: the public have access at any time to the delightful promenades there. Other handsome residences belonging to the Grand Duke Leopold, Duke of Hesse, &c., are in the vicinity. The most remarkable and attractive of all places of public amusement are the promenades, the halls of conversation, the assembly rooms, the theatre, and the library, all clustered together, and which were planned by the celebrated Weinbrenner, in the year 1824. The afternoons and evenings are the time when the most fashionable and brilliant company is to be seen.

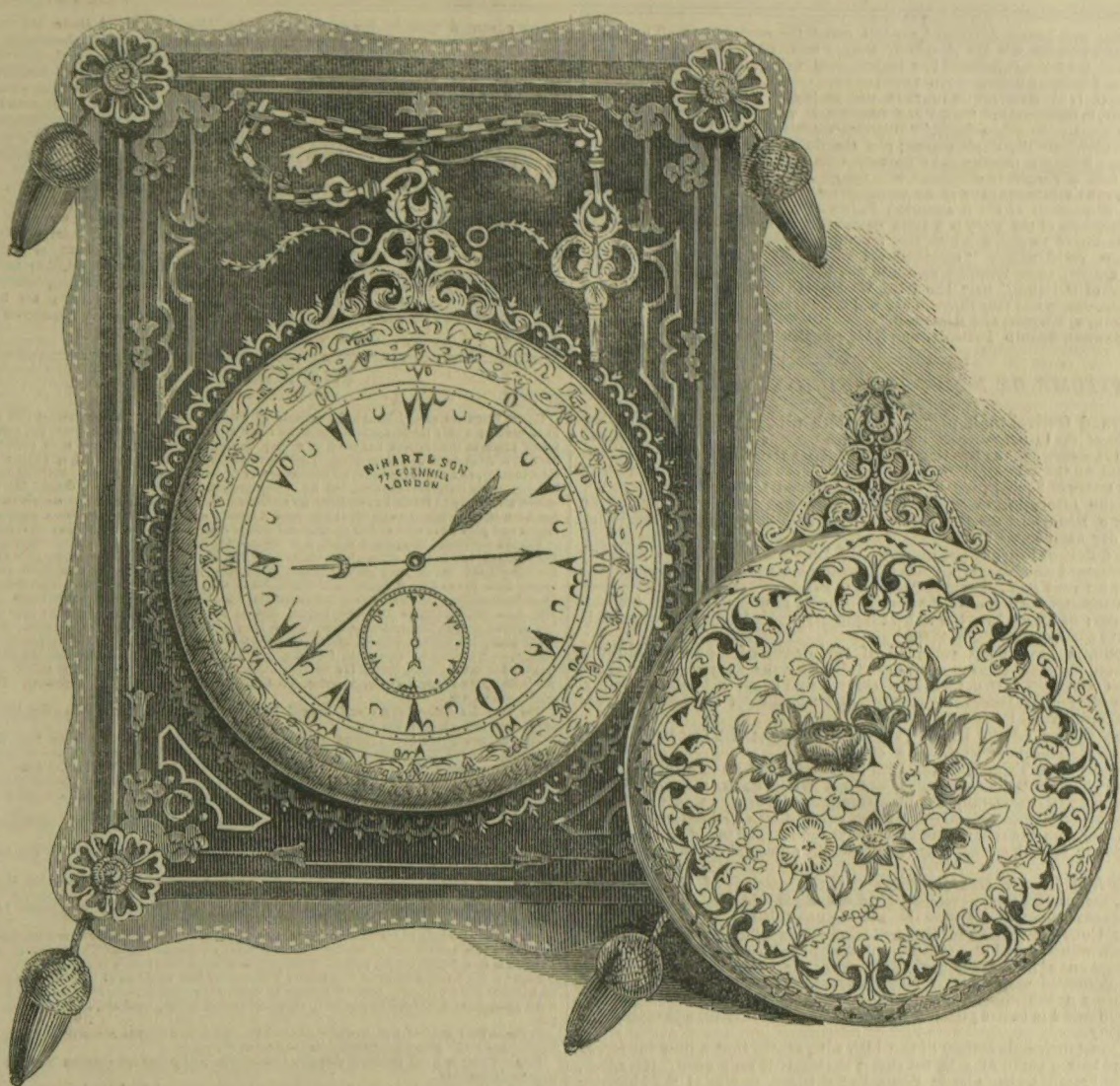
The shady avenue which leads to the Conversation Hall is the bazaar of Baden. The building itself is divided into a variety of saloons, fitted up in the most splendid style; consisting of drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, clubs, and play-rooms; the latter are open from ten till one in the morning, and again from three till midnight. A Frenchman, M. Benazet, pays an annual rent of 45,000 florins (£5250) for permission to play; and in addition to the above rent, he has to fit up all the saloons in the whole establishment; this he has done in the most profuse and splendid manner. If we consider that the attendants necessary to keep up the establishment where play is going on require an additional sum equal to the amount of rent and that Benazet has accumulated an immense fortune, it is easy to perceive what considerable sums the public at Baden must lose. An attentive observer would not be long before remarking that out of ten players, scarcely one is a gainer, yet the mode of playing is conducted in the fairest manner; they play at roulette and cards. Experienced players prefer the latter, pretending that much is in their favour. (!)

The environs of Baden, in point of beauty, charm, and variety, find no equal. Everywhere the eye perceives valleys enlivened by brooks, shaded groves, and verdure strewn with flowers.

An avenue of oak trees commencing near the Assembly-rooms, near the Palace of the Count Reichenbach, leads to the Convent of Lichtenthal, a distance of about a mile and a half. The convent or nunnery is a building of the thirteenth century, and has escaped the destructive powers of time and war. Close to it is an asylum for orphans, built and endowed by Mr. Stulz, whose celebrity as a tailor has obtained for him in London an immense amount of wealth, and whom the Grand Duke of Baden has raised to the rank of a noble.

The Old Castle, situated on an eminence covered with pine trees and oaks, is accessible only through a steep forest-road; it requires nearly an hour to ascend it; however, a new road is being constructed at present, in order to remove the difficulty of ascent; the Old Castle has existed since the tenth century, and has suffered at various times from the effects of war. The visitor finds close by refreshment-rooms and dwelling apartments, and, as he has access to the tower, can behold the most sublime aspect ever presented in German scenery: he views the distant and fertile Rheintal from Worms till beyond Strasbourg; in the foreground the enchanting Baden, the lively green of the oak and beech forests, and the sombre green of the pine and fir. Everything here, especially to a German, is grand, and awakens his patriotism, for here chivalry, and more recent heroisms, have added to the history of the Germans.

We must not omit mentioning the Hunting Castle near Baden, surrounded by hills, and from which, in serene weather, may be seen the Strasbourg Münster, a distance of 36 miles. Close to it is the pavilion Favorite, filled with old pictures, curious works, and mosaic flooring, an apartment filled with miniatures representing all the men eminent in science and art who have adorned every country. In another apartment there are paintings of the Markgrävin and her consort, represented in 72 different costumes. The kitchen is the most remarkable in point of profusion of every possible kind of vessels in glass, porcelain, and sets of service in Dutch porcelain, representing beasts of the forest, birds, and garden fruits. In an opposite direction are the ruins of Yburg, delightful as affording a pleasing view towards the Black Forest, but sufficient to inspire fear and horror to the timid, for to every fragment are attached tales of malignant spirits and the powers of witches who deal "in riddles and affairs of death."



THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

A very superb specimen of watchmaking has just been completed by Messrs. Hart and Son, Cornhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medschid. It is one of two watches, for which an order was given through the Turkish Embassy, about sixteen months ago. The watch is five inches in diameter: it is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty-two carats; the back external case, shown in our engraving, is beautifully enamelled with flowers, within a border of arabesque scroll work. This part of the workmanship is truly exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours, and delicacy of the pencilling, surpasses anything of the kind that we have seen of foreign manufacture. The dial, also engraved in our illustration, is white opaque, enamelled on copper, similar to English watches in general; but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds: one hand represents a dart, and the other a shorter dart, or arrow, with the crescent at one end. The movement is duplex, with a chronometer balance, and jewelled in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time represents; which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing upwards a small gold slide. The inner bottom is of crystal, so as to show the repeating mechanism; and through the crystal are two holes, to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method, by a bell, are used; and the sound resembles that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock. The pendent, or

handle, is formed of five scrolls, shaped pyramidically, and beautifully engraved.

The watch, as a whole, is, perhaps, the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen. It has been shown to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their high admiration of this splendid triumph of British skill and taste. The companion watch is nearly completed: the price of the pair is 1200 guineas.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Altogether, the magazines and journals for the present month are a more attractive batch than those of its predecessor.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE has a capital frontispiece etching by Leech—an Election Scene—humour at all points. The opening paper is "A New Epic," by John Saunders; a long ramble through some ten pages on the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament: the position of this paper is very questionable, to say the least of it, and the details are very prosy. Miss Toulmin has a pretty September story—"Sweet Revenge." Mr. Laman Blanchard's is a first appearance in this miscellany; and his contribution, "The Mutual Piece-of-Plate Presentation Club," is a sly satire on a practice now missing its mark from its frequency. Miss Pardoe has contributed a pleasant trifle, in verse, "Psyche, Love, and the Butterfly;" and Mr. Wade introduces a sweet ballad, "Lochin and Eveline," with a few lines of dreamy sadness. "The Jar of Whisky" is a humorous adventure at Crookston Castle, by Gerald Walton; and there is a piece of "Seasonable Gossip," by James Smith. Our next is the opening of a paper of considerable power, though little novelty of design, entitled



THE MONSTER CITY

BY THE REV. ROBERT JONES.

NOVEMBER'S sun, red and large, was fast sinking into a gorgeous resting-place of clouds, and a thin mist, gradually condensing as the day declined, floated through the air, as I sailed in my tiny skiff against the stream of a broad and glorious river. The burning clouds were mirrored in the waters, converting them into an estuary of molten gold.

Impelled, as it were, by some invisible power, I found myself approaching a mighty and colossal city, whose endless palaces and minarets were bounded only by the clouds. As I neared its domes, ships of gigantic stature skirted the banks of the river, from whose tall tapering masts broad crimson pennons, like fragments of clouds, were floating on the breeze. Through their spars and cordage, on either side, I could distinctly trace the outline of mighty storehouses for merchandise, or granaries large enough to contain the harvests of nations.

My little barge and myself seemed mere atoms amidst the surrounding vast-

ness, and yet, despite our insignificance, our progress was rapid and powerful. A flowing breeze bore us onward. We passed many a tower and tapering spire, whose height was lost in the clouds; and many a temple whose space would have sufficed for a world to worship at its shrine. Passing and repassing us were mighty steam-ships, vomiting their lurid flames on the air, and beating the waters around them into a very storm—huge amphibious monsters, whose powers seemed derived from all the lightnings of heaven being condensed in their furnaces.

A serio-comic Legend of Clutched Friars—"The Mysterious Prediction," is a smart affair. The reviews of books are clever, by way of extract: though we could have spared Mr. Waterion's gossip for a page or two of "The Amber Witch," which the Editor regards as akin to "Robinson Crusoe." Our enumeration will, surely, denote this to be a number rife with interest.

THE SPORTING REVIEW is characteristically vigorous throughout. "Goodwood," the Committee on Gaming, Cowes Regatta, the Carp, Training the Race-horse, and Rail v. Road, are the leading papers, besides practical information on sporting matters.

THE METROPOLITAN has reached its 161st No.; it opens with an introductory history of London, entitled "Modern Babylon," of no very striking merit: "the World of London," we suspect, has given rise to a world of imitations. The *nouvellettes* and sketches are of the average merit of this miscellany.

THE NEW MONTHLY continues the best magazine of its class: its sketches are piquantly humorous, and its tales are full of point and polish. Eliza Cook, the Medical Student, Mrs. Trollope, the author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Peter

Fire Assurances are accepted at home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both
Fire and Life Assurances abroad, on reasonable terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

This day is published, in 4to., price 6s.
**ILLUSTRATIONS TO FOUQUE'S ROMANCE, SIN-
TRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS** (with accompanying letter-press) drawn by SHELTON
and engraved by GRAY.
London: JAMES BURNS.

This Day, 2s. 6d., gilt edges.
THE ART OF MAKING VALENCIENNES LACE.
By MADAME DE CONDE.
London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

WINE MERCHANT'S COMPANION.
**THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANT'S COMPANION,** and Complete Instructor to the Trade; containing
several hundred valuable Receipts, from practical experience. To which are added, an
Essay on Distillation, and Tables of the Weights of Spirits. By JOSEPH HARTLEY
Second Edition, 12mo., 8s., cloth lettered.—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

Now ready, and sent free of postage, on application,
A CATALOGUE OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKS, for the
use of Schools and Families, including the Works published under the sanction of
the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and those issued by the Committee of Gen-
eral Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
and adapted to the use of National and other Schools.
London: JOHN W. PARKER, Publisher, West Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of to-day contains Lectures by Sir
B. Brodie and Professor Schirlein: an Original Paper by the celebrated Segalas,
on the Gravelly Urinary Organ; Editorial Comments on the Medical Bill; with about
Forty other Articles of great interest to the scientific reader. Price 6d.; stamped, 6d.
THE PHARMACEUTICAL Number of the Medical Times for September is now ready
Those for June, July, and August, are still on sale, price 5d.; stamped, 6d.
J. A. CARRIAGE, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

ORGAN MUSIC.—Rinck's First Three Months at the Organ,
8s.; and his Great Practical School, a new edition, by J. Bishop, 36s.; Warren's
very easy Tutor, 4s.; Ditto 24 Psalms and Hymns, with Interludes, 6s.; Bryan's 180 Inter-
ludes, 6s.; Warren's Preludes for the Organ, in 1 Vol., 21s.; Viper's Organist's Library,
12s.; J. S. Bach's 48 Preludes and 48 Fugues, arranged by Czerdy, 31s. 6d.; and his Art of
Fugue by ditto, 21s.
London: Published only by Messrs. COOKS, 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Music-
seller to her Majesty.

SIX POLKAS for 1s.—THE PIANISTA, for SEPTEMBER.
Second Edition, No. 45, contains the Six Royal Polkas, as danced at Almack's, for 1s.,
with instructions for dancing them. Sent by post, free, for 16 stamps, addressed to the
Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. A Supplement to No. 45 contains 15 Songs, as sung by Mr.
Wilson, in the order which he sings them, making one of his Scottish Entertainments com-
plete. The whole 15 songs for 2s. Post free, 30 stamps.
SHAWWOODS: TURNER, 19, Poultry.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—No. 33 of the GAZETTE of
VARIETY, contains a right pleasant description of a Sixpence Well Spent, or a
Day's Excursion to Gravesend. By Mrs. Caroline White.—The Amber Witch.—Life in the
New World: By the Box of America.—Incidents of Travel.—16 double columned pages of
agreeable and useful reading for 1d. "Cheaper, yet similar in size, and fully equal in merit,
to Chambers' Journal in its palmy days."—London News.—Office, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-
street.

FOUQUE'S TRANSLATED WORKS.
This Day, foolscap 8vo., 7s.
WILD LOVE, and OTHER TALES; being a Third Vo-
lume of FOUQUE'S TALES and ROMANCES.—Lately published, Vol. I. THE
FOUR SEASONS, UNDISCOVERED, SINTRAM, &c., with the Author's last Introduction, &c., &c.
Vol. II. ROMANTIC FICTION: SHORTER TALES and ROMANCES: "The
Eagle and Lion," "The Victor's Wreath," "The Prince's Sword," &c., &c. 7s.—In the
press, Vol. IV., THIODOLF, the ICELANDER. Vol. V., MINSTREL LOVE, &c., &c.
London: JAMES BURNS.

CHURCH MUSIC, Edited by John Bishop, of Cheltenham
TALLIS'S ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE, with Rubrical and other direc-
tions, printed in red and black, in one elegant volume, 8vo., gilt edges, price only 6s. Also
Tallis's Services for Treble Alto, Tenor, and Bass, each 2s., Organ part, 3s. Also, by J.
Bishop, a splendid edition of "The Messiah," from Mozart's score, and "The Creation,"
two large volumes, folio, only 15s. each. "The Seasons," arranged by Clementi, only 21s.
(formerly 42s.). Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," arranged by Warren, 12s.; and Rossini's
"Stabat Mater," by ditto, 15s. A Catalogue of Vocal Music, gratis, and postage free.
—London: Published only by Messrs. COOKS, 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Music-
sellers to her Majesty. In the press, Boyce's Cathedral Music, by Warren.

Published, Price 3s. 6d.,
THE NEW METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, with
Notes and Cases Explanatory of its Law and Practice, and a Glossary of Technical
Terms. By GEORGE TATTERSALL, Surveyor, and THOMAS CHAMBERS, Barrister-
at-Law.
Also, in the Press, by the Same Authors,
THE LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS; comprising the
New Building Act, Fixtures, Dilapidations, Water Courses, Insurance against Fire, and a
Glossary of Technical Terms peculiar to Building. Illustrated with many Engravings.
LUMLEY, 56, Chancery-lane.

On Wednesday next, September 11, will be published, demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth,
with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,
THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE; comprising an
Easy Rudimentary Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General;
the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Ex-
ercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from
Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte
Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction
to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE
WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy," "Songs of the Flowers," "The Two Houses
of Granada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c., &c.
London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

FISHER'S PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL.
This day is published, price Half-a-Crown, a new and faithful Likeness, engraved on
Steel, of
DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.
From a painting on marble by Mr. CARACK, during Mr. O'Connell's visit to Lon-
don in April last. As an evidence of its faithfulness, the Publishers refer with pleasure to
the following letter:—
"My dearest Friend,—I intend to present to each of the Liberal Mayors in Ireland, a
small print of Carriek's likeness of me, in a plain frame. I begin with you, to whom I
and my son are so deeply indebted. You will see in this print the countenance of the most
sincere and grateful friend you have living."
"The Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny."
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."
FISHER, Son, and Co., Newgate-street, London.

Medium octavo, in arabesque binding, price 10s. 6d.,
**WALKS ABOUT THE CITY AND ENVIRONS OF
JERUSALEM.** By W. H. BARTLETT. Illustrated by nine Engravings on
steel, by Cousen, Bentley, and Brandard; a Map; and nearly forty superior Woodcuts.
The object of this Work is to give a correct idea of the present state of this memorable city,
from personal observation. The "Walks" embrace the principal objects of interest; many
of which have not been drawn or described in any previous publication.
EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A REVIEW OF THE PAMPHLET.—"Our impression is that Jeru-
salem was never before so successfully delineated."—"Evangelical Magazine." "The views
are well chosen, and are not made up, and are most feelingly executed."—"Church of England
Quarterly Review." "Mr. Bartlett's descriptions are distinct and lively; every sentence is a pic-
ture."—"The Spectator." "We can assure that his descriptions are clear, and his illustrations
fine."—"Tait's Magazine." "We can accord to the labours of the author and artist the high-
est praise."—"Literary Gazette." "We have at length, in this attractive volume, what ap-
proaches to the desideratum of a complete picturesque guide to the topography of Jeru-
salem."—"Patriot."
London: GEORGE VINTAGE, 26, Ivy-lane, and sold by all Booksellers.

The Fourth edition, with important additions, price 3s. 6d.,
A TREATISE ON INDIGESTION, illustrating the Sym-
ptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Treatment of the prevailing Disorders of the Stomach
and Liver, with Observations on some painful Complaints originating in them, especially
Nervous Affections, and showing the debilitating Effects of Carbonate of Soda. By T. J.
GRAHAM, M.D., &c.
"We sincerely recommend it, and have long been convinced that such a work was im-
peratively called for."—"London Medical Journal." "It is evidently the result of close atten-
tion to, and much experience in the subject. Mr. Abernethy spoke highly of it."—"British
Magazine."
London: published by Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row; and Hatchards, 137, Piccadilly.
Of whom may be had, by the same Author, Eighth Edition, price 16s.,
2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE, a comprehensive
Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, with a copious Collection of Pre-
scriptions, &c., &c.
"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—"London Weekly Review."

THE NEW
MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for SEPTEMBER,
A Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of her Royal
Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of
the Nobility, and contains an exquisite Engraving of
LORD BYRON'S ADAH, and
TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, finished in the First Style,
as they arrive from Paris.
CONTESTS:—
Flirtation; or Woman's Friendship. By
Miss Aguilas.
To Eliza. By
My Picture Gallery. By Major Calder
Campbell.
Home Slavery. By W. M. Kirkhouse.
The Maiden and the Flowers on May
Morning, from the German. By Miss
Leslie.
Lines written when a Lark was Singing.
The Young Physician. (A Tale of the Day.)
By Mrs. Abby.
The Death of Cuthbert. (From Ossian.)
By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.
The Bride of Heaven. By Miss Georgiana
Munro.
A Song of Sappho. By Mrs. Ponsonby (late
Miss Skelton).
To a Friend. By Miss F. B. Scott.
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss
Mary Ann Youatt.
The Question. By Miss Toulmin.
Memoir of the late Miss Philip Hall. By
Miss Jane Roberts.
"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The
News.
"In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—
Exeter Gazette.
"This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—
Newcastle Courant.
May be had, by order, of all Booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready.
PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By
PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met
a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary
pocket-book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to
the chief Prime Movers, pumps, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the
limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point
of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical
engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenaeum.
Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHEM, N. H. CATAS, Cheapside, London; and may be
had, by order, of all Booksellers.

BY COMMAND.
**UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE
ALBERT.**

THE SPORTING REVIEW for SEPTEMBER, 1844, is
beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.,
"SEPTEMBER." Engraved by E. Hacker, from a Painting by J. Bateman, and
"CHEEK BY JOWL." Engraved by H. Beckwith, from an original Painting.

CONTENTS:
Goodwood Races. By Graven.
The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William
Lennox.
The Car. By Charles Willoughdale and his
friend Harry Harley.
Rail v. Road; or Ancient and Modern Travel.
By Whiskaway.
Sporting Excursions. By Toth.
My Uncle's Advice on Sporting Matters.
By Acton.
On Training the Race-horse. By Cother-
stone.
Cowes Regatta. By Craven.
Reports of the Committees on Gaming. By
Castor.
Literature.
Public Amusements of the Metropolis.
Monthly Miscellany.
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register: Epping Town, Hungerford,
Ascot Heath, Whitechurch, Carrage June
Meeting, Hampton, Newton, Tenbury, East
Surrey, Sutton Park, Knighton, Hatcham
Park, Ribury Club, Stockbridge, New-
castle-on-Tyne.
London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.,
and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—East India Tea Com-
pany's Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

JONES'S 44s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at
the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern
improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The
great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or
any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, the sole Inventress of teaching the art of
Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meaneast capacity
a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most finished style, in Six
Lessons, for One Guinea. The contents of this mode can be fully substantiated, by reference
to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

**STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of
the CHEST** are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and
Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER,
which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without bands beneath the
arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A.
BINGHAM, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage
stamp.

**DANCING the CALISTHENICS and ORTHOPEDICAL
EXERCISES.**—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss KENWARD) respect-
fully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that she has returned from Paris with the newest
collection of Steps and Figures, for Polkas, Mazourkas, and Quadrilles, as taught, and com-
posed expressly for her, by M. Coralli, premier artiste, Academie Royale, a Paris. Families
who do not approve of dancing can, for the improvement of their figure, receive lessons upon
the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises, which are prepared for Presentation at Court
in Six Lessons. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms in No-
vember.—Address—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, TOTTENHAM-GREEN.

PATENT SELF-FASTENING GLOVE STUDS.—These
new studs are an excellent substitute for the buttons now in use, which, by their
coming off and being difficult to fasten, are the cause of so many complaints. Those now
offered to the public are of such a simple construction, that they may be fastened and un-
fastened with the greatest ease, also transferred to several pairs of gloves. Their great
popularity in Paris having tempted the cupidity of unprincipled persons, who are sending
out imitations in this country, which neither the strength nor elegance of the
genuine (the genuine are known by the word Brevet, stamped under one of the studs, and
the initials "T. D." with a hand stamped under the other), it is the Patentee's intention
to prosecute all parties selling or making such imitations.—Depot at HOUSEBEE CHAM-
BER'S, Perfumer and Glover to her Majesty and Prince Albert, 216, Regent-street.

THE FLY DESTROYER.—The New German Fly Poison, 1s.
per bottle, clears the house at once of flies, gnats, wasps, beetles, &c., and is perfectly
innocuous, except to those insects. The GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d. per bottle, revives with
lasting splendour the fading of old tarnished frames. The NEW GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d.
per pot, replaces the gold where off. The POTASSIUM LIQUID SILVER, 2s. 6d. per bottle,
makes old worn-out plated articles perfectly undistinguishable from the condition in which
they originally left the workman's hands, by depositing a layer of pure silver upon the
surface. The operation simple—the cost trifling—the effect instant, astonishing, and lasting!
SMITH and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Note the address.
Ask for the "Potassium Liquid Silver," no other is genuine.

NOVARGENT.
COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER
SOLUTION, re-silver worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a
Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver.
It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to
contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been
highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution,
and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BACCLAY and BONS, 95,
Farringdon-street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH ROBINSON and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street,
Safford; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 2s. each, and to be had of all respectable
Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of
Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by F. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—
Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal
Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of in-
estimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the
factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a
salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the
spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolor and
the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearly like whiteness; while, from its anodyne
and disinfesting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per
box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's
Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government
Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box
* * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and
SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush is the important advantage of searching
thoroughly into the division of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and ex-
traordinary manner, and is famous for the hair not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes
Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest
nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does
not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction.
Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine
Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and dura-
bility, by means of direct importations, dispenses with all intermediate parties, profits,
and destructive bleaching, and securing 13s. 6d. a gross, 1s. 3d. a dozen. Only at
METCALFE'S sole establishment, 133, B. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—
Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The
Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-
street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourn-
ing attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit
of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family
Mourning is always kept made up; and a note of description of the mourning required, will
ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately.
Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Dupaces, and Widows'
Silks—are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as
they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest
acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The
Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning
millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c., &c.—The London
General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford-street.—W. O.
JAY, and Co.

DAKIN and Co., TEA MERCHANTS, Number One, St.
Paul's Church-yard, London.
In issuing our first advertisement we were not only well received, but we positively asserted "that the Prices of our Tea
should be on a scale of liberality till then unequalled."
That we have redeemed our promise, that we have fulfilled our pledge, that our exertions
have been estimated the extensive patronage accompanied by assurances of satisfaction we
have received, even from the most distant parts of the kingdom, sufficiently testify.
We would now recapitulate, if possible, in more impressive words, what we then said—
We are determined on rendering ourselves celebrated for the Good Quality of all our
Articles.

We will uniformly prove that Purity, Fineness, and Excellence of Quality, combined with
an unparelleled Smallness of Profit, are the distinguishing characteristics of NUMBER
ONE, ST. PAUL'S.
As we were those on whom the honour devolved of fully carrying out the philanthropic
measures of Government, in the recent Reduction of the Duties on Coffee, we are deter-
mined to maintain unequalled a combination of Excellence and Cheapness in that article.
We would now especially recommend to the inhabitants of the Kingdom at large,
Our fine full-flavoured Black Tea, at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 4d., and
Our full Pekoe and Souchong-flavoured Tea, at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 4d., and
Our finest true rich Congou, at 4s. 6d. and 4s. 8d., which is an old-fashioned fine Tea,
such as the East India Company used to bring over.
All these Teas will give great and general satisfaction.

We can also supply genuine and useful Congous, from 3s. to 3s. 10d.; the very choicest
and rarest Souchongs, from 5s. to 5s. 3d., which possess exceptional goodness and excellence of
quality; the very fine Hysons, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; the good Twankays and Hyson Kinds, from
3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; the very finest Hysons and Gunpowders that can be obtained, from 6s. up-
wards; and all the rare Teas imported at equally moderate prices.
COFFEES mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour at 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d., with
common Coffee from 1s. to 1s. 2d.
The visitors to London are fearfully assured that they may save a considerable portion of
their Railway expenses by purchasing their Teas and Coffees at NUMBER ONE, ST.
PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.
All orders sent by post will receive the greatest care and attention if accompanied by a
respectable reference or a Post-Office order.
Shopkeepers and all large consumers may at all times be supplied with any quantity of
cheats or lots of Tea, and all purchasers will be allowed 10s. on every 40lb. as over-night.
DAKIN and COMPANY, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, are in the
very centre of England's Metropolis, and their position is more easily identified than any in
London.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS,
JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY
is quite original and totally different from all others advertised. It will afford imme-
diate relief and is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes. Any person suffering
so as to be incapable of placing the foot to the ground, on the application of this remedy
may immediately walk with the greatest ease and comfort.
Sold wholesale by Messrs. BACCLAY and BONS, and may be obtained through all Patent
Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 10d. and 2s. 9d.
A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs.
JONES and Co., Light House, 201, Strand.
N.B. For Bunions of an extraordinary size, the remedy is expressly prepared and sold only
at 2s. 9d.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR
AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and all External Complaints,
arising from an impure state of the blood, &c.—COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the
Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous
remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospective cases of extra-
ordinary Cure, with testimony from the most respectable authorities, and a full account
of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To
protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important
Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed
as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent
chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every
bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile
of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp
and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."
Wholesale Agents: BACCLAY and BONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 47, St. Paul's
Churchyard; BURTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
each.

**THE Cheapest, Lightest, and Most Effective Material for
THE ROOFS and SIDES of BUILDINGS** is the PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING
FELT, as supplied to the New Church, Kentish-town, by THOS. JONES GOSWOLD, 8, Ingram-
court, Fenchurch-street. Price 8s. 4d. per square of 100 feet. A liberal discount to the
Trade.

HOBYS IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from
any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causes boots
and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and
tender feet. Sold Wholesale, in bottles, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and paste, in tins, at 6d. London:
49, St. James's-street; Edinburgh: DUNCAN and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin: HODGINS
and SON, 16, Westmoreland-street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC
CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate
either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease,
however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist,
Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded
(also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

HEALTH and COMFORT.—HAZARD'S PATENT
PORTABLE PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH is acknowledged, by the Medical
and Scientific World, to be the most unique, and elegant invention of the day. No
Dressing-room should be considered furnished without it; and to travelling it will be
found an indispensable requisite.—Sold by respectable Chemists and Ironmongers
throughout the United Kingdom.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an
original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to
maintain a reputation commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every
species of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, and other pressing and troublesome diseases of the
complexion by a consensual action upon the skin as perfectly innocent as its ingredients
and efficacious.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp,
without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Cele-
brated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's
Clothing, at 40, Lombard-street. Superior Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats,
31s. 6d., 42s. and 50s.; Cordingtons, every make and shape, 15s. 6d. and 21s.; Duckskin,
and all the new Frocoats, 38s. and 51s. Army close blue Spanish Cloth,
four-and-a-half yards round, 50s. 4d. Army Cloths, 21s. Suit of Livery, 63s. Boys'
Hussar Suits, 25s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 63s. and
84s.—Doudney and Son, 40, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

**NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOP-
PERS.**—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new
and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for
any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the ap-
pearance which they now have of fine Cork, has removed the prejudice against their
former dark colour. Also, DECATER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily
use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 29,
York-street, Manchester.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are
apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by
the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Office, 9, Great
St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters,
from an ounce to a pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but a little
trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and may, during the
last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or
loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps,
or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marma-
rum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-
street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmarum,
applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering
the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising
from age, neglect, the use of calomel, disease of the gums. Incurable Artificial or
Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth,
fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the
following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 25s. Arranged on the most approved
principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from ten till six.
N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT
to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase
of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 55, Baker-
street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRON-
MONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German
silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden
implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges,
fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c.
Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince
purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments.
The Proprietors warrant every article of as very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30
per cent.—55, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and cap-
tains.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly an-
nounced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even
in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a
reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues
of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair,
too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact, and the distinct
and enjoyed patronage it enjoys in all countries, together with numerous testi-
monials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excel-
lence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its con-
sequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most
spurious trash as the "Genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the
invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic
materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component
parts.—Thus proving the impotence of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil."
The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines
on the wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028
letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that
size, 21s. per bottle.—* * * All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.
No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Every gentleman may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-
Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan
are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise
from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves
responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of
MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a
wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage.
Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an oppor-
tunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.
For E. Moses and Son's "Chronicles of Costumes" see the "Railway Bell," of Saturday
Sept. 7, 1844.

READY-MADE.		MADE TO MEASURE.	
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from ..	0 10 0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style ..	0 13 6
Velveted do., 7 pockets ..	0 18 6	Velveted do., 7 Pockets ..	1 3 0
Tweed Tagonia ..	0 8 6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0 16 0
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs ..	0 16 0	Cashmere fine Saxony do. ..	1 3 0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1 1 0	Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, every variety ..	1 13 0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0 3 6	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for ..	1 0 0
Summer Vests ..	0 2 6	Cashmiers ditto, in choice patterns ..	0 9 0
Cashmarette and Persian do., from 3s. to ..	0 8 6	Trousers adapted for the season ..	0 9 6
Black Satin Vests ..	0 6 6	Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do. ..	0 17 0
Cloth do. ..	0 4 6	Best quality West of England ..	1 3 0
Cloth Trousers ..	0 9 0	Super Black do. do. ..	0 16 0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0 11 0	Best Black dress do. ..	1 6 0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0 7 0	Dress Coats ..	12 0
Dress Coat, edged ..	1 0 0	Do. do. best manufactured ..	2 15 0
Frock do. do. ..	1 4 0	Frock Coats ..	15 0
		Do. do. best manufactured ..	3 3 0

SOPHOCLES IN FRANCE.

In the history of the drama (par excellence ours) there never was a period more remarkable than the present. Legitimate tragedy and comedy have taken suburban lodgings—English opera has gone over the water (not the Atlantic)—Italian opera has taken such a liking to this country, that it means to visit all the principal towns in the kingdom, not forgetting even that “ultima Thule,” Ireland. Fiddling is scraping acquaintance in all the provincial cities and towns, and popular lectures, “*de omnibus rebus*,” have availed themselves (not the reciters, for they, generally, have nothing to do with them) of being heard at surprisingly immense distances three times in one day. And, after all, what do they tend to? Is it the advancement of any degree, condition, or grade of the dramatic art? Can monologue entertainments supply the place of the “many-coloured life,” the “varied scene”—can a single portrait interest as much (in the abstract) as the confessions of sentiment and character which the Swan of Avon (who unlike other traditional birds, often sang before his death,

“And outsang, too, the tuneful world!”)

has afforded to our delighted feelings! No! we contend that this piecemeal, hybrid sort of performance is the cause of the downfall of the genuine drama. The fanciful, or historical groups of figures that we find in the productions of the old masters are broken up, and made individual subjects, when, perhaps, they were only accessories to a general whole. The *Gravedigger* in “*Hamlet*,” or the *Apothecary* in “*Romeo and Juliet*,” like the old moons being cut up, would, no doubt, make very good noun-substantive stars, and be able to stand or shine by themselves, but we prefer seeing them in their proper and relative positions, than “shooting madly from their spheres.”

Now, while we are running riot with the true drama, and poisoning, at least vitiating, our taste with that libellous parody upon it called melodrama, our continental neighbours are indulging in a more classic choice and are luxuriating upon the “*Antigone*” of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn’s choral music, which, generally speaking, is eloquently forcible. The French version produced at the Odéon, in Paris, is from the joint pens of MM. MEURICE and VACQUERIE (how the French like to hunt the Muses in couples!), and has proved to be eminently successful. Of the three great Greek tragic writers, although “the Bard of Pella” may excel in pathos, or as Collins will have it “in pity,” yet elegance and superior fancy belong to Sophocles. By the way, a curious remark, *en passant*, may be made here. The Greeks, after murder was removed from the stage by Æschylus, could only endure a tragedy narrated; a state of mental stomach to which Racine and all the rest of the try-tragedy writers of France accommodated themselves to, forsooth to be classical.

This was a false delicacy, and originated more from the dictates of an individual than from public abhorrence. It must be granted that the witnessing of real or imaginary homicide cannot be in itself very agreeable; but with reference to the poetry, feeling, sympathy, &c., which it may be the means of producing, it must escape censure, and even be thanked as the means of conveying some of the noblest emotions to the head and heart. Shakespeare, whose taste and judgment were worth all the rest of the human world, thought differently from the Greek and would-be-Hellenic French drawlers, and his authority alone is enough to rest upon. Nevertheless, we cannot but applaud the re-production of the archon-Poet of antiquity—the new appearance of the rival of Æschylus, although disguised in a French garb; but this is of little consequence; for, as Virgil says, “the pure gold shines through the ungraceful foliage which surrounds it.” We rejoice at this resurrection of the old Greek drama by our neighbours; it may have a most wholesome tendency to purify our stage (i.e., the little that is left of it) from prows and disgusting absurdities. Mendelssohn’s music to the choruses is very sublime and beautiful, particularly his Invocation to Love; but we should like to hear the ancient sounds which Byron’s “*Sardanapalus*” caught from the lips of his “eloquent Ionian.” Oh! it is vain—

“The mighty grandeur of the long-lost dead,
Are with their echoes silently entombed.”

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This handsome new church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in Clayton-street, Newcastle, was opened on Wednesday week, with great ceremony and magnificence. In the morning, at eleven o’clock, were assembled seventy priests, with nine bishops. The Rev. Dr. Riddell, of Newcastle, celebrated pontifical high mass at the altar, and the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, bishop of the Edinburgh district, delivered the sermon. Beethoven’s mass in C was effectively sung by the



NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT NEWCASTLE

choir, including Mrs. Leybourn and Miss Hodgson; and Mr. Redshaw presided at the organ, a powerful and fine-toned instrument, from the manufactory of Mr. Nicholson. In the afternoon, a large body of Catholic clergy and laity partook of luncheon at the Assembly-rooms. Vespers were chanted in the evening, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris. Dr. Newsham, President of Ushaw College, presided at the organ. The congregations both in the morning and evening were numerous and most respectable, including several families of distinction from the neighbouring counties, some local magistrates, and members of the corporation. The amount of the collections was £150.

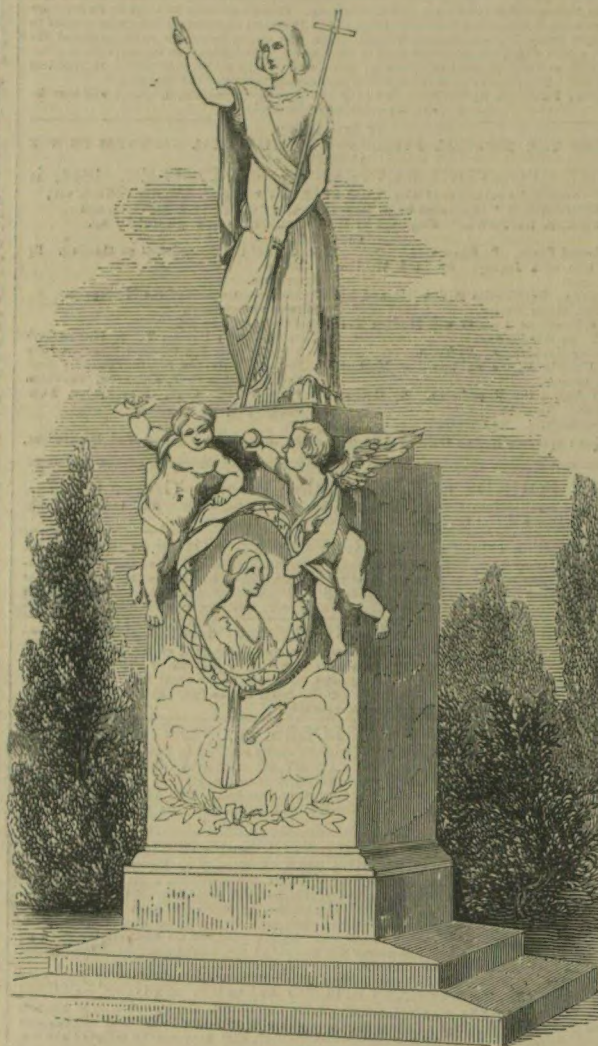
This new ecclesiastical structure is of stone, and presents a close analogy to the pure decorative style. The interior is correspondingly elegant. The first objects which will be noticed are the superb stained windows, executed by Mr. Wailles, of Newcastle. The largest and most striking of these is the gift of Messrs. G. T. Dunn and Thomas Dunn, and Mrs. Margaret and Miss Elizabeth Dunn. The Right Rev. Dr. Riddell gave another; Mr. George Caley, of Saltwell-house, a third; others are memorials of the Rev. Messrs. Worswick and Eyre, deceased; Mr. Wailles contributed a sixth; and Miss Helen Culey a small one, which is placed in the south side chapel. The altar is of Caen stone, and is divided into three compartments, in which are severally represented the annunciation, the coronation, and the adoration of the wise men. The back of the altar is similarly divided, with canopies, and exhibits the resurrection, the crucifixion, and the descent of the Holy Ghost; and on either side of the altar are larger figures of St. Paul and St. Peter. The pulpit and font are both of Caen stone, and exhibit some fine and tasteful ornament. The corbels are busts of angels, each playing a different musical instrument: they give to the upper part of the building a very pleasing effect. The side chapels and chancel are laid with tessellated tiles. Two other altars are intended to be erected, besides which the plan includes a screen, and various other features, yet to be completed. Among these is a tower, 200 feet in height.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF CARY,
THE TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.

Oh! thou who didst by magic disentrance
A kindred spirit from the darksome tomb
Of ancient speech and make him leap the bounds
Of Ages for our music and delight,
Thou goest now the path which he once trode:
And as the shade of Virgil usher’d him
His ghost will show thee the Elysian fields
And mix thee in the converse of the Dead,
(The mighty dead of ages long swept by)
In gratefulness for thy attentive care
To keep the laurel green upon his brow,
And ev’n to add new lustre to his bloom!
As long as DANTE lives in memory
The name of CARY too shall well remember’d be! W.

MONUMENT OF THE LATE MADAME SOYER.

This monument, which has just been erected, forms one of the most elegant and conspicuous additions to the cemetery at Kensal



MONUMENT TO MADAME SOYER, IN KENSAL GREEN CEMETARY.

Green. The original design of the monument was by M. Soyer himself, who, as is generally known, fills the office of *chef de cuisine* at the Reform Club-House. The pedestal is rather more than twelve feet in height, and on the top of this stands an heroic figure of Faith, eight feet in height. This figure has the attributes of her office, and is in some degree after the manner of Raphael, religious or scriptural figures. She points with her right hand to Heaven, whilst, in her left, she holds the cross, symbolical of Christianity. The countenance of this figure is calm and composed, full of character and very finely cut. The drapery is magnificent. On the upper portion of the pedestal are two cherubim, which float freely in the air, and are very happily designed and executed. One holds a crown over the head of an effigy of M. Soyer, represented as large as life, on a medallion of white statuary marble; whilst the other holds a branch of palm, emblematic of peace. The medallion is surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of eternity.

Beneath the medallion are suspended a palette and the implements of the delightful art in which Madame Soyer excelled, surrounded with laurels. This noble monument was executed by M. Puyenbroach, of Brussels, one of the principal sculptors to his Belgian Majesty. The medallion was carved after a portrait by M. Simoneau, an artist of whose merit the public are perfectly aware, and father-in-law of Madame Soyer. At the back of the pedestal a space is left for the crown of laurels or funeral wreath presented at the inauguration by the admirable *artiste* Mdlle. Cerito, and made from the celebrated wreath presented to Cerito, at La Scala, at Milan.

The wreath, together with the palette of the artist, will be placed in a glass case, and fixed at the back of the pedestal. The inscription upon the pedestal will be simply the words “To Her,” without any addition whatever.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HERONRY AT COBHAM PARK, NEAR GRAVESEND.

“Heronry” is a word, closely associated in the mind of a genuine Londoner, with regions indefinitely distant, or scenes of palatial grandeur, strange to the present age. But these imaginations originate in his not knowing “a hawk



HERONRY IN COBHAM PARK.

from a heronshaw.” Heronries are still close neighbours of the metropolis; and the gallant “Heron-sewy” may often be seen traversing the ocean of the London smoke. We have been led into these remarks, by what, to ourselves, was a discovery—the existence of a small but very complete heronry in the venerable park of Cobham, near Gravesend. Walking, on a recent summer’s day near the beautiful forest which begets the mausoleum of the Darnleys, in that sylvan region, we were startled by the loud, yelping cry peculiar to the *Andeidae*, and, to our surprise, discovered, immediately over head, a busy colony of genuine “three year olders” busily employed in tending their voracious families. The antiquity of the place, and the baronial importance of the Cobhams, were at once determined things. The sword of De Warrenne, despite the proximity of Gravesend, could not have more quickly settled the question. Visions of “*merrie Engleland*” passed before us. We thought of the days when an Archbishop of York graced his table with 400 heronshawes; and of the years, too, in which the week’s wages of the architect of Windsor Castle, and the price of a single heron were represented by the same coin—a twelpenny piece for the builder, and a twelve for the bird. The brave courtiers, also, in which the catching of a heron and the catching of a lady’s heart, were things coincident, added colour to our reminiscence. Things were felt to be changed; while the birds remained the same—albeit chased no more, and at peace.

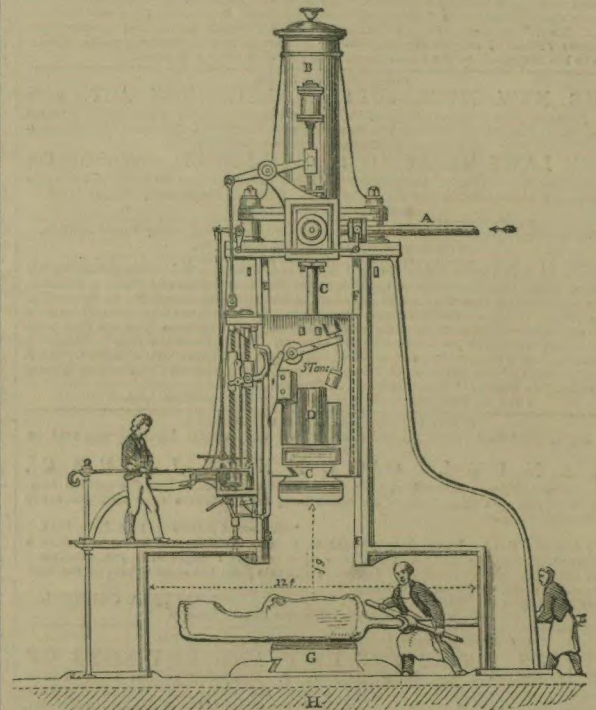
NASMYTH’S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

Among the many proofs which the present Government has given of their desire to adopt every sound practical improvement, which would in any respect add to the efficiency of the naval works of this country, we have much pleasure in bringing before our readers an instance in the above novel machine, which has just been set to work at the Royal Dock-yard, Devonport, for the purpose of forging in the most rapid and perfect manner all descriptions of large wrought iron-work required for the naval service.

The machine is Mr. James Nasmyth’s Patent Direct-action Steam Hammer, by means of which, no mass of wrought iron, however large, is beyond the compass of its powers; while such is its manageability, that at one moment it may be beating about the paddle shaft of a 500-horse marine engine, like as much clay; or, at another time, forging a nail, or even driving one into a piece of wood with all the simplicity of a joiner’s hammer! Under such entire controul is this machine, that its power may be increased or diminished to suit any requirements.

Hitherto, all great forge hammers have been indirectly worked, either by steam or water power: that is to say, the rising and falling motion of the hammer has been obtained by having either a complete steam-engine (or waterwheel), with all its complex arrangements of shafts, wheels, and axles required to convert the original up-and-down motion of the piston of the steam engine through all those complex media into rotary motion, which then had to be re-converted into the original up-and-down motion of the prime mover, namely, the piston, so as to give the rising and falling motion to the hammer. But, by this indirect process, not only were vast expense and complexity of machinery required, but also vast loss of power, by reason of the circuitous course through which the original moving power had to travel to its final destination.

In Mr. Nasmyth’s steam hammer, all this complex intermediate machinery is removed; and, by simply attaching the piston-rod of an inverted high-pressure cylinder, to a mass of cast iron sliding between two upright guides, we have then “the steam hammer.” Nothing can be more simple, inasmuch as the power is brought in contact with the resistance, or hammer, by means of a straight rod. All that has to be done, is to let the steam in under the piston of the cylinder, which is lifted up, together with its attached hammer block, to any required height, when, by its own motion, the steam is let escape and down comes the hammer on the glowing mass, with such vast energy as to exceed all attempts of ordinary forge hammers. In an instant, if required, the height of the fall, as well as its velocity downwards, may be controlled so as to give the most gentle tap. In short, by this novel application of steam, we have obtained the most complete and entire controul over percussive force, a condition of mechanical power which had not hitherto been brought under the same command and control, as is the case with all other descriptions of mecha-



NASMYTH’S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

nical force. The applications of this machine are almost infinite; its energies are not confined to aiding us in extending our vast steam marine, being, through its means, enabled, as we now are, to forge paddle-shafts, cranks, and anchors, with a degree of rapidity and soundness, as well as magnitude, so much beyond our former powers; but it will also contribute in a most remarkable manner to perfecting the manufacture of wrought iron in all its forms and applications.

The annexed wood-cut will, perhaps, serve to convey to our readers a general idea of the form and arrangement of this important machine. Its velocity may be regulated at pleasure, from 200 strokes per minute to any number under.

In the wood-cut, the high-pressure steam is conveyed by the pipe A from a boiler under the piston in the cylinder B. C is the piston-rod, attached to the hammer D, which slides or is guided between the two standards, E and F. The hammer face, d, and the anvil face, g, are at all times parallel to each other. The apparatus at the side, marked X X, is that which regulates the height of the fall of the hammer, as well as its velocity and force, and makes the machine self-acting. H is the anvil, there being abundant clear space all round it.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On the 28th ult., a number of the former pupils of the Grammar School at Mill-hill, presented to the Trustees of that Institution, a portrait of Thomas Priestly, Esq., who has with great ability filled the office of head-master for more than 26 years. The portrait is a full length, by Mr. Phillips, R.A., and has been placed in the dining-hall, where about 60 of the governors and former pupils of the school partook of an excellent collation. The presentation of the picture, at which were assembled 130 of the present pupils, was a very interesting scene.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting of the members of the College of Surgeons was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures regarding the conduct of the council of the College in refusing to grant an interview to the members, respecting a reform in the profession. Shortly after eight o’clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Asbury, of Enfield, who was supported by Mr. Wakley, M.P., and other gentlemen. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, and denounced the conduct of the council in refusing to receive the address. He also commented very strongly on the nature of the charter recently granted to the members of the council, and, having concluded, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who proposed resolutions in accordance with the objects, which were carried unanimously.

GUANO.—By recent accounts from the Guano Islets to the north of Cape Town, it appears that from thirty to forty or more ships are constantly taking in cargoes, and that probably not less than 140,000 tons of Guano have been already shipped to Great Britain. It is said that one Scotch Mercantile House has already cleared from twenty to five and twenty thousand pounds by this traffic. Table Bay has, in consequence, become deserted.—*South African Commercial Advertiser.*

RETURNING PROSPERITY.—The *Leeds Mercury* gives from a correspondent the following flattering account of improvement in the state of some of the manufacturing districts:—“I have just passed through Lancashire, and found every symptom of prosperity. Indeed I fear there is some danger of their ‘going-ahead’ too fast. I saw several new mills, all apparently first-rate, under construction—three at Preston, two at Blackburn, one or two at Burnley, and some between Burnley and Todmorden; and there may have been others in the district I passed through which escaped my attention.”

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.